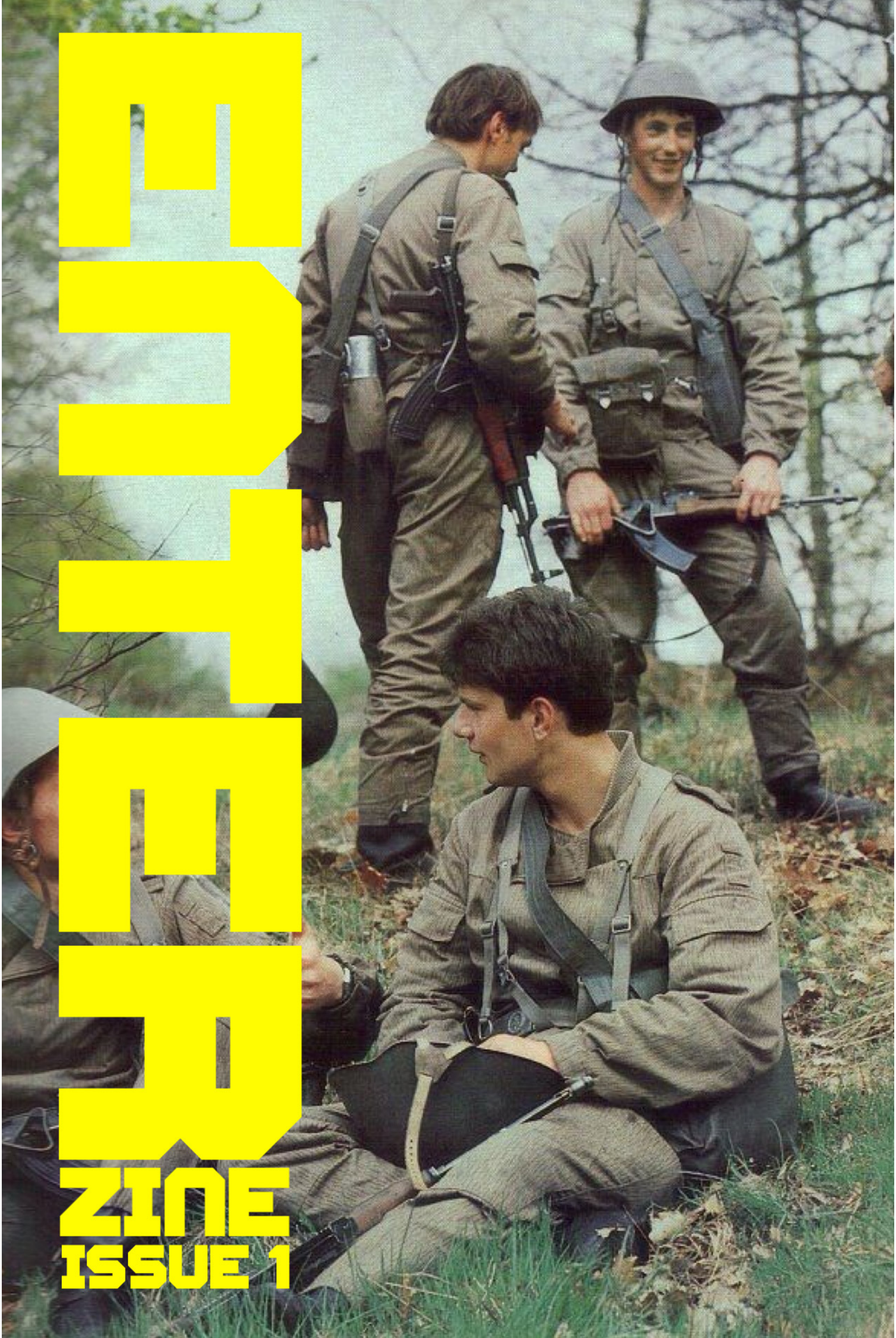


ENTER

ZINE

ISSUE 1

camouflage

the use of leaves, branches, paints, and clothes for hiding soldiers or military equipment so that they cannot be seen against the area around them.

GLOSSARY

ARVN: army of the republic of vietnam.
BDU : battle dress uniform.
BERNARD ‘MONTY’ MONTGOMERY : english general during world war ii.
BRIGADE 2506 : CIA-sponsored group of cuban exiles (see bay of pigs).
CADPAT : computer-generated canadian digital camouflage pattern.
CIA : u.s. federal agency that coordinates governmental intelligence activities outside the united states.
DELTA FORCE : élite army unit involved in counterterrorist operations abroad.
EAST GERMANY : a former communist country in central europe.
FALKLANDS WAR : a war between britain and argentina that took place in the falkland islands in 1982.
FAPLA : people's armed forces of liberation of angola (fapla).
GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF : led all coalition forces in the first gulf war.
GREEN BERETS : a member of the u.s. army special forces.
GROUND BRANCH : made up of elite fighters, often taken from the ranks of seals, delta force, and marine special operations command.
GULF WAR : a war between the forces of the united nations, led by the united states, and those of iraq that followed iraqi dictator saddam hussein's invasion of kuwait.
IDF : the ground and air and naval forces of israel.
INDOCHINA : an area in se asia, formerly a french colonial federation including cochin-china, the protectorates of annam, cambodia, tonkin, and laos, and the leased territory of kwangchowan: now comprising the three independent states of vietnam, cambodia, and laos.
INFRA RED : sensitive to infrared radiation infrared sensors that detect body heat.
IRA : a militant nationalist organization striving for a united independent ireland through increasingly terrorist means; responsible for many civilian deaths both in britain and northern ireland. considered the military wing of sinn fein, it is also called provisional ira.
IRAQ WAR : a protracted military conflict in iraq that began in 2003 with an attack by a coalition of forces led by the united states and that resulted in the overthrow of saddam hussein's regime. us combat troops were withdrawn in 2010.
KOEVOET : the counter-insurgency branch of the South West African Police (swapol).
LRRP : long range recon patrol.
LURP : as above.
MARPAT : multi-scale (digital) camouflage pattern in use with the united states marine corps.
MARSOC : united states marine forces special operations command.
MERC : a person hired to fight for a foreign army; a mercenary.
NAVY SEALS : a member of the special forces unit for the us navy who is trained for unconventional warfare on sea, air, and land.
NIGHT VISION : denoting devices that enable the user to see in the dark.

GLOSSARY

OPFOR : military term for opposing force during a combat simulations and war game scenarios.

PARATROOPER : a member of a military infantry unit trained to attack or land in combat areas by parachuting from airplanes.

PSEUDO OPERATION : a covert military or paramilitary operation.

RANGER : a soldier specially trained to act in small groups that make rapid surprise raids on enemy territory.

RHODESIA : a former british colony in southern africa: declared independence 1965; name changed to zimbabwe 1979.

SADF : the south african defence force (sadf) comprised the south african armed forces from 1957 until 1994.

SANDF : the south african national defence force (sandf) comprises the armed forces of south africa.

SANDINISTA : a left-wing group of revolutionaries who overthrew president somoza in 1979 and formed a socialist coalition government. the sandinistas were opposed militarily by the us-backed contras during the 1980s and were defeated in a general election in 1990.

SAS : the sas is a group of highly trained british soldiers who work on secret or very difficult military operations. sas is an abbreviation for 'special air service'.

SBS : the special boat service (sbs) is the special forces unit of the united kingdom's royal navy.

SELOUS SCOUT : the selous scouts was a special forces unit of the rhodesian army that operated during the rhodesian bush war from 1973 until the reconstitution of the country as zimbabwe in 1980.

SNIPER : a sniper is a military/paramilitary marksman who engages targets from positions of concealment or at distances exceeding the target's detection capabilities.

SOF : soldier of fortune (see merc) also used to describe soldier of fortune mercenary magazine.

SPETSNAZ : spetsnaz is an umbrella term for special forces in russian; its literal meaning is "special purpose forces".

SWAPO : south-west africa people's organization.

THE BAY OF PIGS : the bay of pigs invasion was a failed landing operation on the southwestern coast of cuba in 1961 by cuban exiles who opposed fidel castro's cuban revolution.

THROBBING GRISTLE : throbbing gristle were an english music and visual arts group formed in 1975 in kingston upon hull by genesis p-orridge, cosey fanni tutti, peter christopherson, and chris carter. they are widely regarded as pioneers of industrial music.

UDF : the ulster defence association is the largest ulster loyalist paramilitary and vigilante group in northern ireland.

US SPECIAL FORCES : elite , highly trained military forces, specially selected to work on difficult missions.

VIETNAM WAR : the vietnam war, also known as the american war in vietnam and the second indochina war, was a conflict in vietnam, laos, and cambodia from 1 november 1955 to the fall of saigon on 30 april 1975.

WAFFEN SS : the waffen-ss was the military branch of the nazi party's ss organisation.

HISTORY

Camouflage, in military science, the art and practice of concealment and visual deception in war. It is the means of defeating enemy observation by concealing or disguising installations, personnel, equipment, and activities. Conventional camouflage is restricted to passive defensive measures. The surface camoufleur, for example, does not try to prevent aerial surveillance by jamming the enemy's radar but rather seeks to deceive the enemy by proffering misleading visual information.

Both concealment and deception adversely affect the enemy's intelligence effort. The withholding of information compels him to increase his surveillance efforts, and thus to divert from combat a greater number of personnel and machines. The receipt of incorrect reports may confuse the enemy and may thus contribute to indecision on the part of the enemy commander, costing him critical time and resources and even leading him to make wrong decisions.
Conventional camouflage does not try to obviously impair the enemy′s gathering of information but rather seeks to give false information to the enemy without arousing his suspicions. Countermeasures, on the other hand, do impair the ability of the sensing device to "see" and are not concerned with whether the enemy is aware of this action as long as his ability to detect is destroyed. For example, the dropping of tinfoil from aircraft in flight and the launching of diversionary guided missiles are designed to confuse, divert, and saturate air defense systems; they are normally considered countermeasures rather than camouflage.

Camouflage, from the French word camoufler ("to disguise"), came into English usage during World War I when air warfare was introduced. The development of military aircraft exposed enemy positions to aerial reconnaissance, which could be used for purposes of directing artillery fire and anticipating potential offensives. Each major army therefore organized a camouflage service of specially trained troops to practice the art of deception. By World War II the increased capabilities of aircraft for long-range bombing threatened warring countries in their entirety, not just the front lines, thus increasing both the importance and the scope of camouflage. At the same time, camouflage concepts were broadened to include active deception of the enemy as well as passive concealment against observation and aerial photography.

HISTORY

In World War II practically everything of military significance was camouflaged to some degree using such materials as mottled, dull-coloured paint patterns, cloth garnishing, chicken-wire, netting, and the use of natural foliage: these disguises were intended to make a weapon, vehicle, or installation indistinguishable from the surrounding vegetation and terrain when viewed from the air. Almost all tactical vehicles carried camouflage nets and were painted in greenish, grayish, or brown colours. All military personnel received training in camouflage fundamentals during basic training.

Dummies, displays, and decoys were widely used during World War II to accomplish various objectives. In Great Britain and Germany entire airfields and large manufacturing plants were camouflaged to protect them against aerial attack. False targets were also set up to divert enemy bomber attacks from real targets. At the close of the war the British air ministry reported that:
A network of 500 dummy cities, airfields, shipyards and other targets so realistic they blazed at night under enemy attack caused thousands of tons of German bombs to drop harmlessly on open fields during the Battle of Britain. Mock airfields drew even more raids than the real ones—443 compared with 434 on actual installations. The fields appeared so genuine that Allied pilots had to exercise great care to avoid trying to land on them.
In evaluating German camouflage in World War II, the United States Strategic Bombing Survey reported that:

Protective concealment was practiced with greater variety of materials, probably with greater ingenuity, and certainly with greater expenditures of manpower, than had been used by any warring nation previously. One of these ambitious camouflage projects was undertaken in Hamburg where the inner basin of the Alster, measuring roughly 500 by 450 yards, surrounded by the main business district, was covered to make it appear like terrain.

In the Second Battle of el-Alamein (1942), the British commander Bernard L. Montgomery surprised the German commander Erwin Rommel by using dummies combined with a feint. Montgomery's intention to force a gap through the German defensive system in the northern sector was masked by a long-term deception designed to make the Germans think that the attack was to take place in the southern sector. By skillful use of dummy material, Montgomery shifted his tanks and other equipment to the north without any visible decrease of strength in the south. These deceptions kept Rommel guessing where the actual British attack would take place during the battle, which was won by the British.

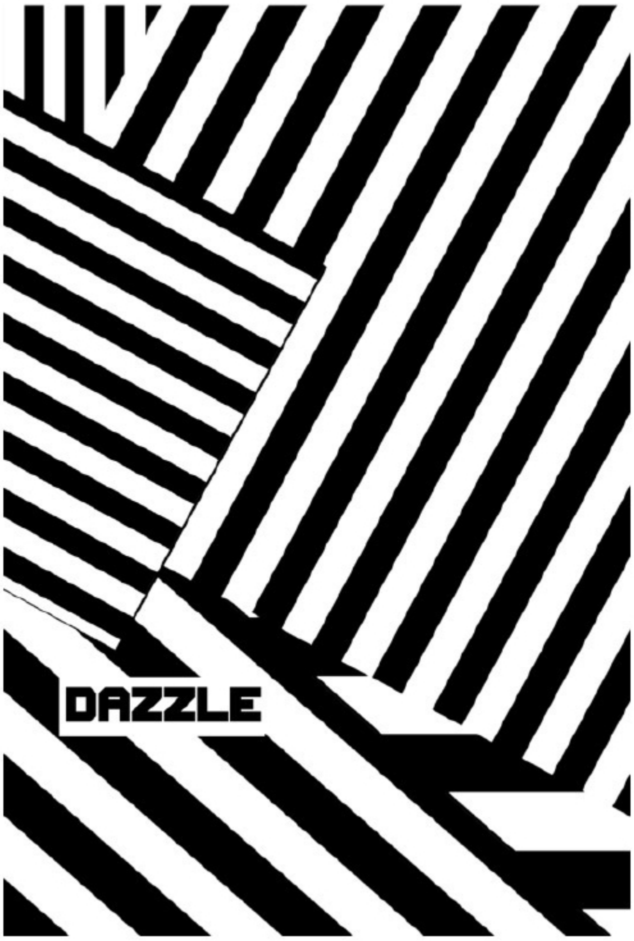
HISTORY

The Korean War (1950–53) brought little change in camouflage techniques. But a variety of new detection devices appeared in the 1950s and '60s that were used to notable effect in the Vietnam War. The Communist guerrilla units in that conflict used stealth, natural concealment, and camouflage very effectively, and sophisticated electro-optical sensing devices were often used by American aircraft to pinpoint these elusive forces' presence in the dense vegetation of combat zones. American aircraft and drones were equipped with television, radar, infrared scanning devices, acoustic detection, and high-speed photographic equipment with multiple filters. American ground battle area surveillance equipment included television, radar, and aids to night vision.
Camouflage research and development have meanwhile provided new techniques, materials, and equipment for countering such surveillance devices. Improved pneumatic devices were produced to simulate items of military equipment such as trucks, armoured vehicles, artillery, and guided missiles. Other materials were developed to simulate bridges, convoys, bivouac areas, airstrips, marshaling yards, post activities, and supply dumps. Computers have now become a standard tool of analysts seeking to piece together large masses of photographic and other data in an effort to distinguish between real and dummy/decoy activities by an enemy.

PATTERNS

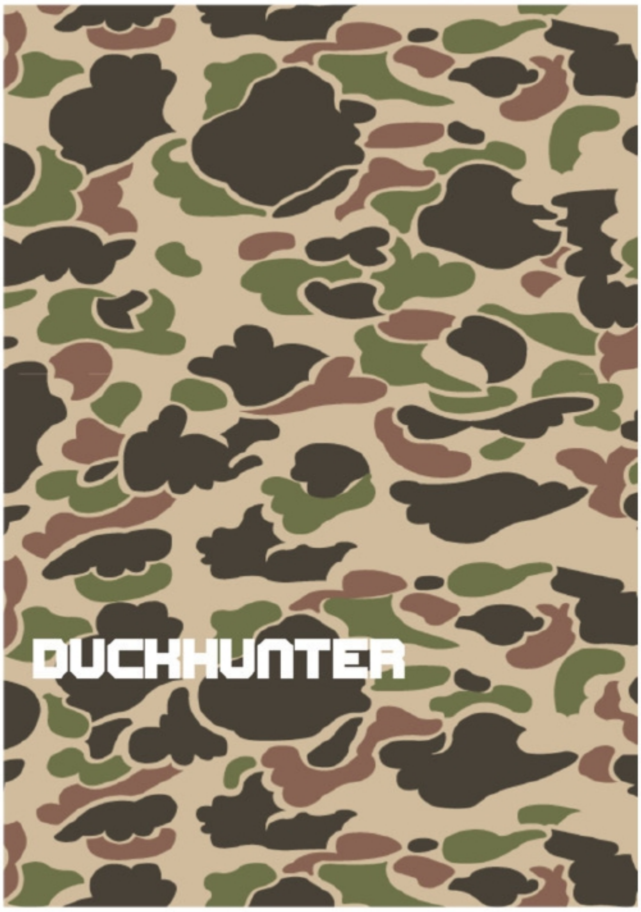
DUCKHUNTER

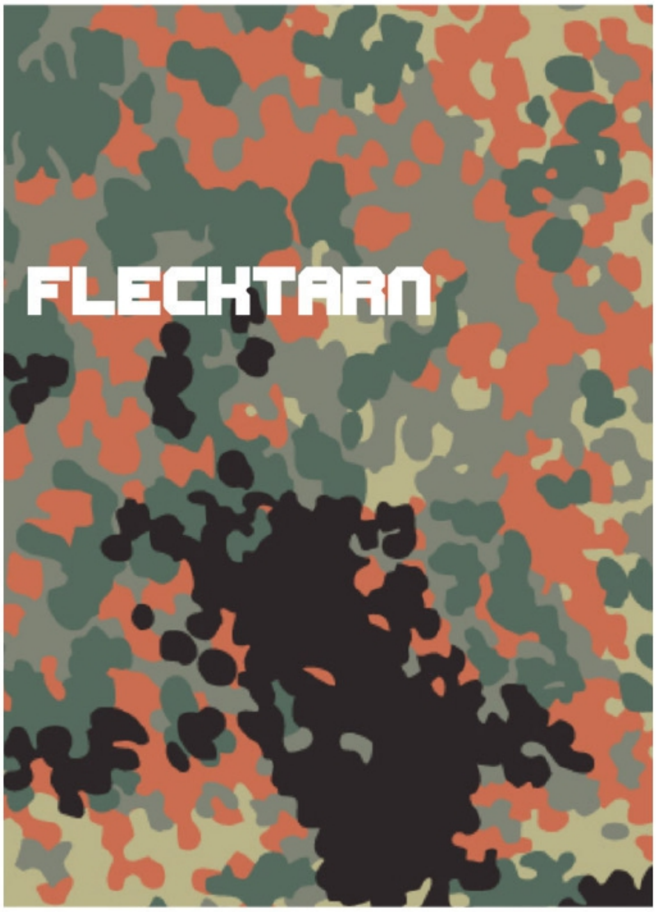
CHOCOLATE CHIP

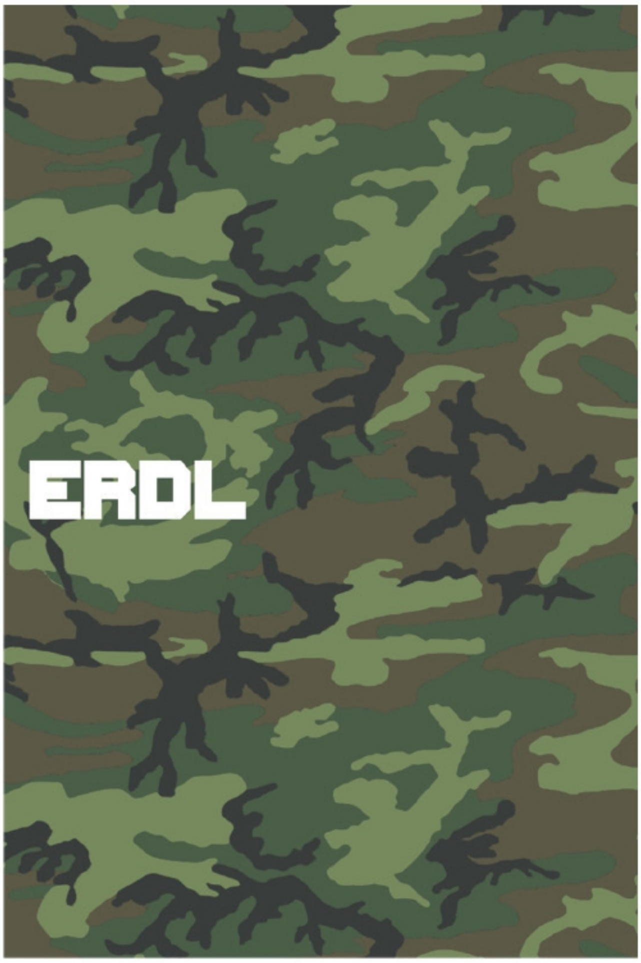

DAZZLE

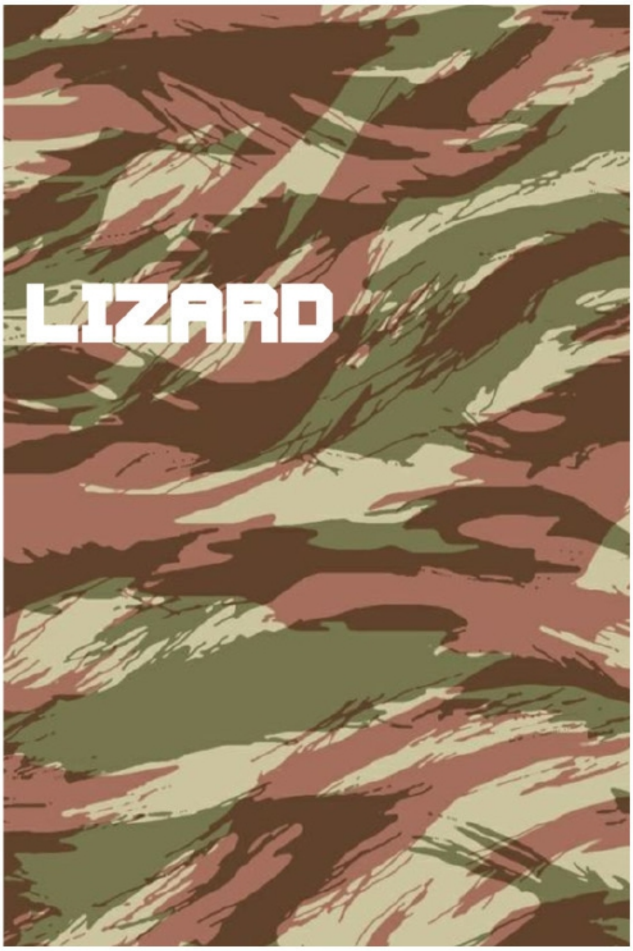
DISRUPTIVE
PATTERN
MATERIAL

PATTERNS

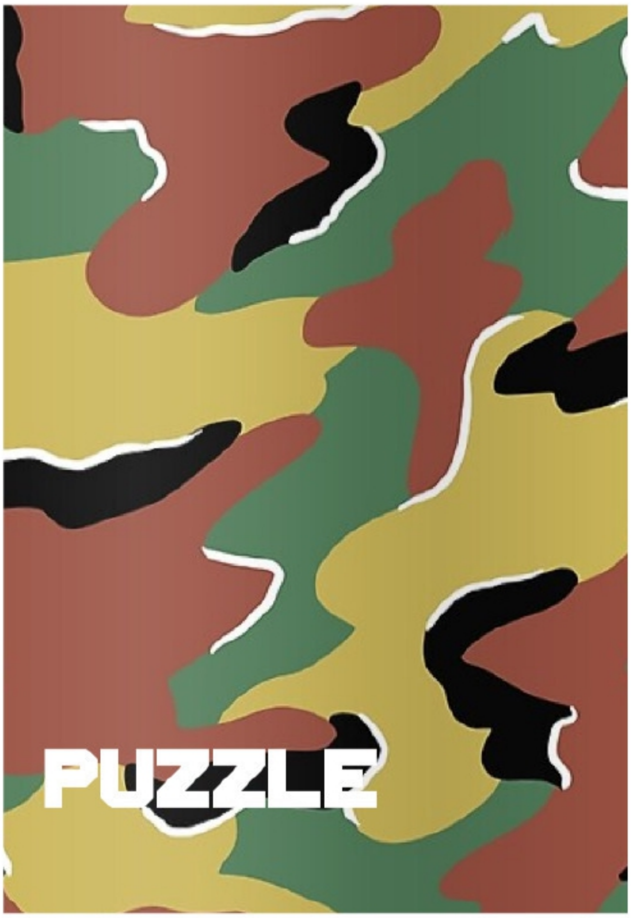


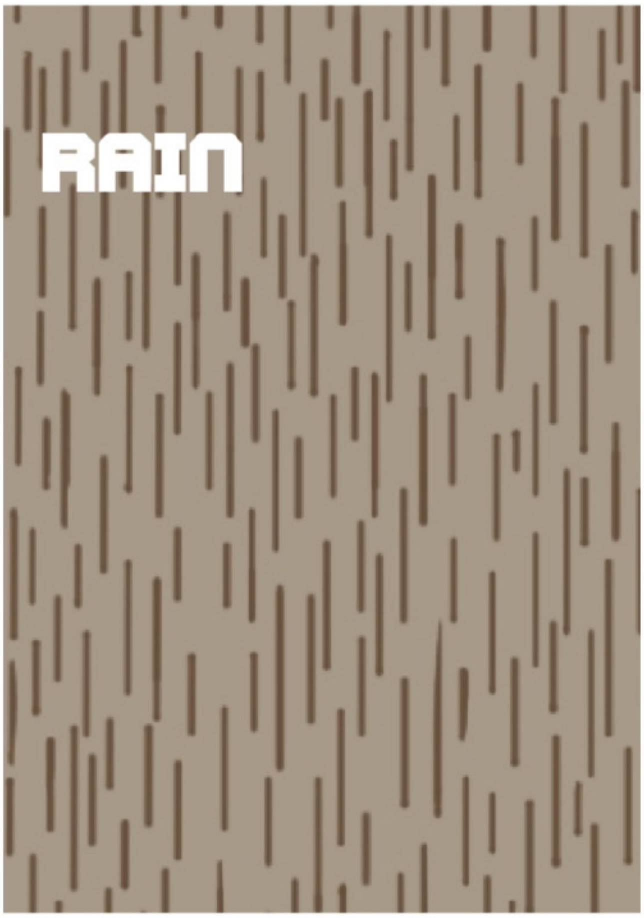


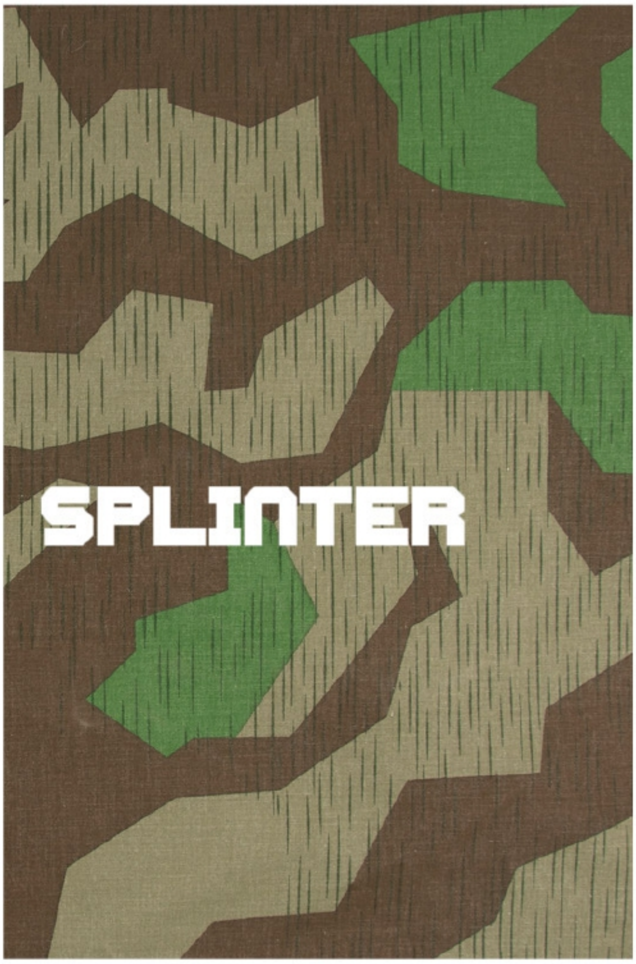


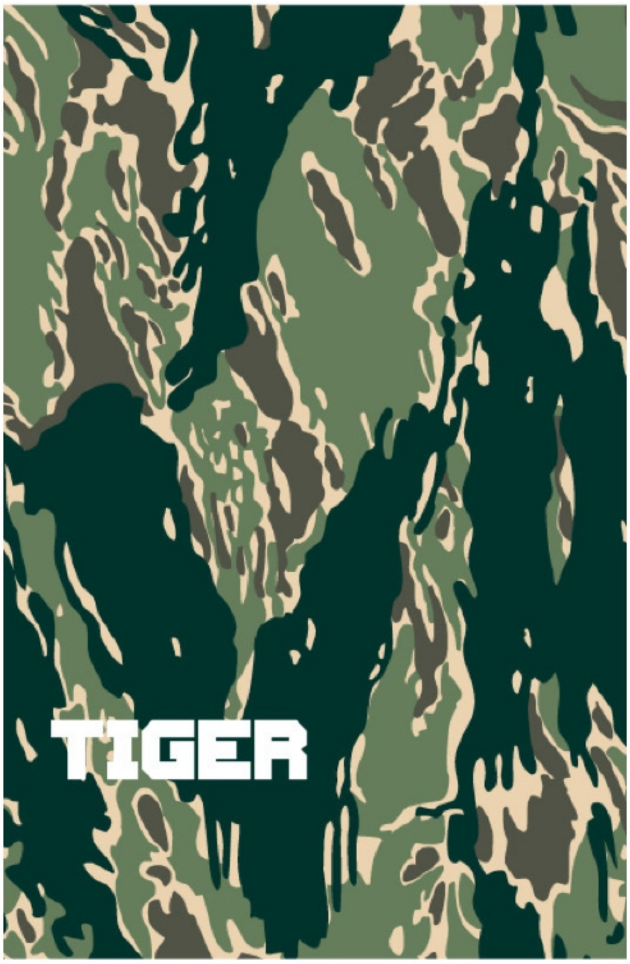


PATTERNS

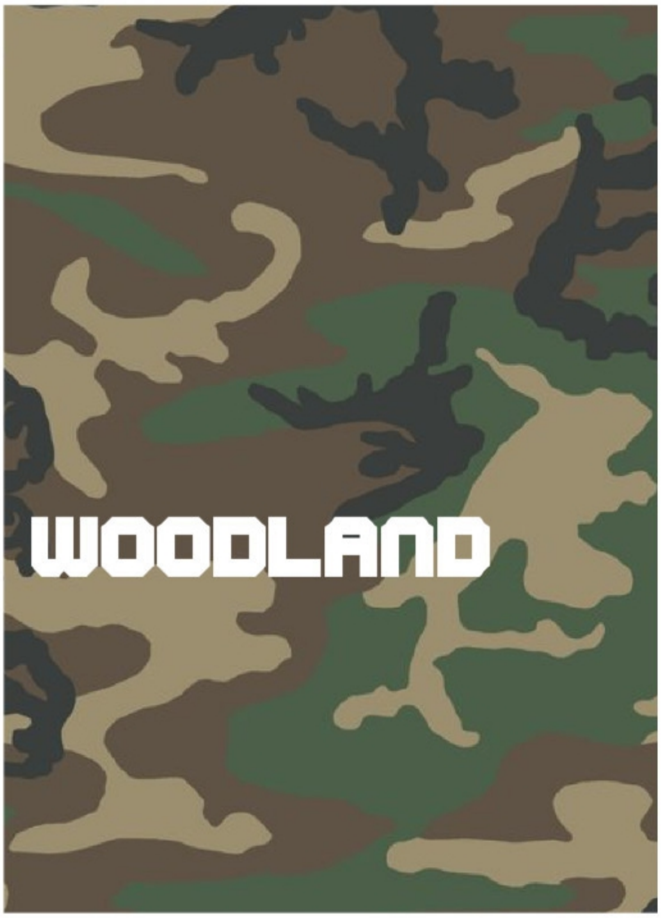

PUZZLE

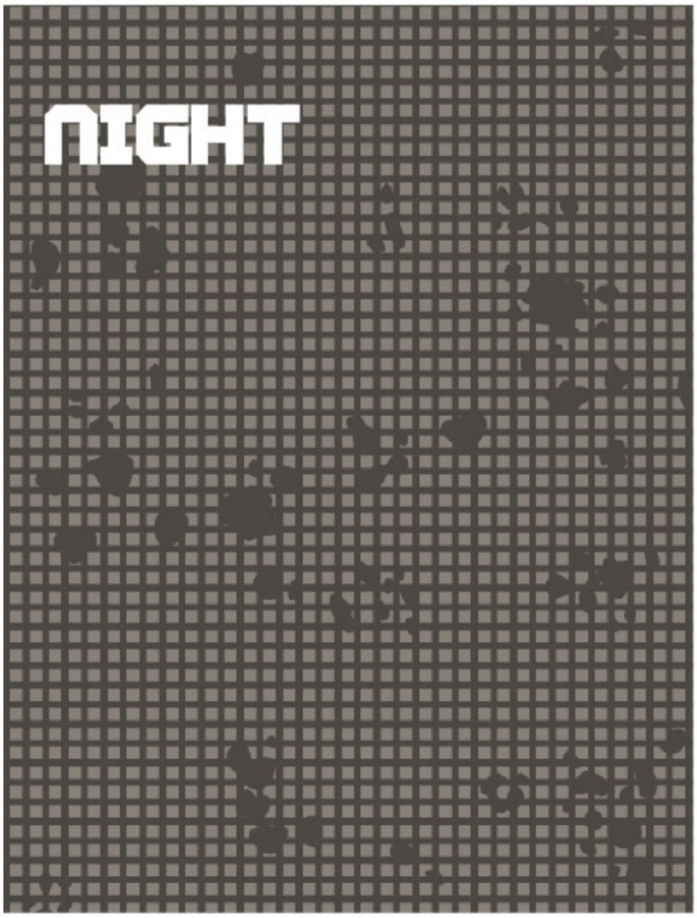

RAIN

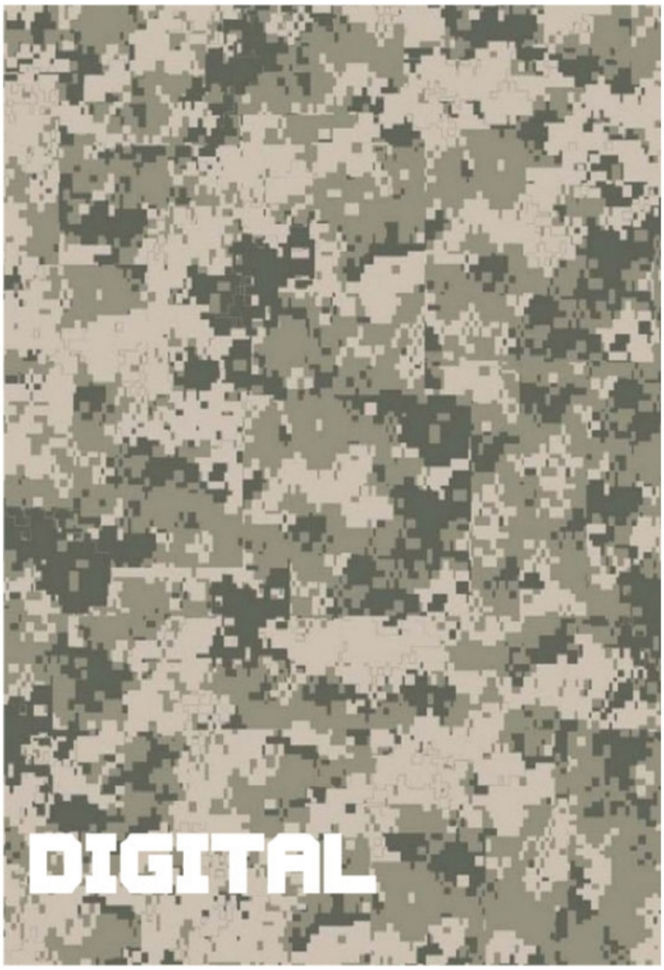

SPLINTER

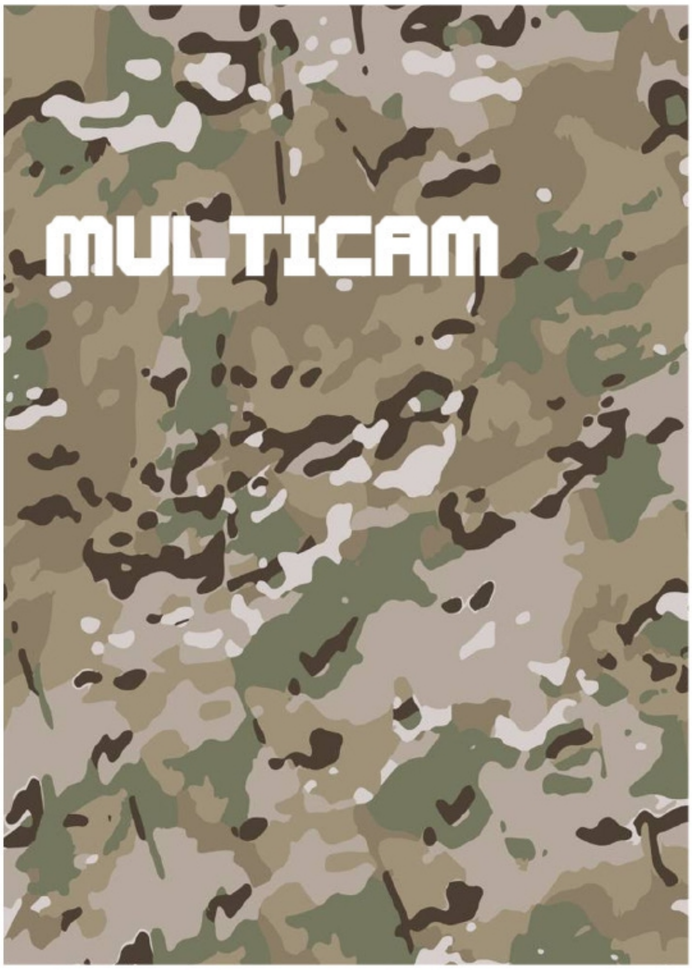

TIGER

PATTERNS





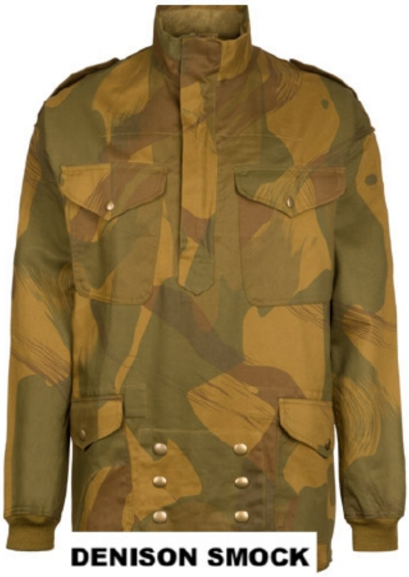


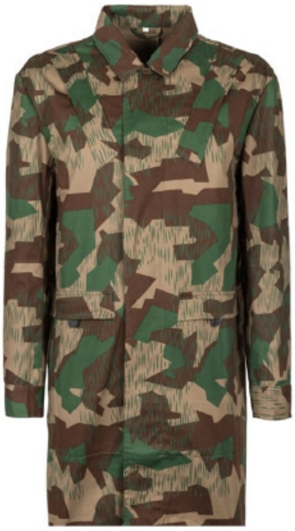


BRUSHSTROKE

"Brushstroke" camouflage is one of the earliest designs known, and is considered a foundational concept from which many other patterns later sprung. It was the British Ministry of Defense that formulated the initial idea of using large mop-like brushes to paint over a standard khaki colored heavy cotton smock to create an effective camouflage for issue to British Army paratroopers operating behind enemy lines. The term "brushstroke" refers to the painted strokes of these large brushes, which created wide swathes of color, usually with thinner trails leading off where the strokes were begun. It is theorized that the original Denison smocks were hand-painted using non-colorfast dyes, although the sheer volume of production and consistent detail to the pattern found on surviving items suggests a strong likelihood there was a more sophisticated process at work.The British continued to utilize brushstroke pattern camouflage for their paratrooper smocks into the 1970s, and during the war also developed a lightweight uniform printed in a pink or reddish-hued camouflage designed primarily for use by Infantry and Armored personnel in Europe towards the end of the war.

Both patterns were subsequently copied by various countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, but were also influential in the development of derivative designs such as the French "lizard" and Vietnamese "tiger stripe" designs. Indeed, most striped or brush pattern camouflage designs trace their origins to the original British concept, which has probably been one of the most influential camouflage patterns ever created. The Brushstroke pattern was notably usd by the Rhodesian security forces.


DENISON SMOCK


GERMAN PARA SMOCK

MONTY IN DENISON

Developed for airborne troops in the early 1940s the Denison Smock was designed to be worn over webbing and gear during a parachute drop to prevent gear from snagging on a troopers' chute. Once on the ground the wind-proof jacket became useful as an extra layer of clothing over battle dress with the gear worn over the top of the smock

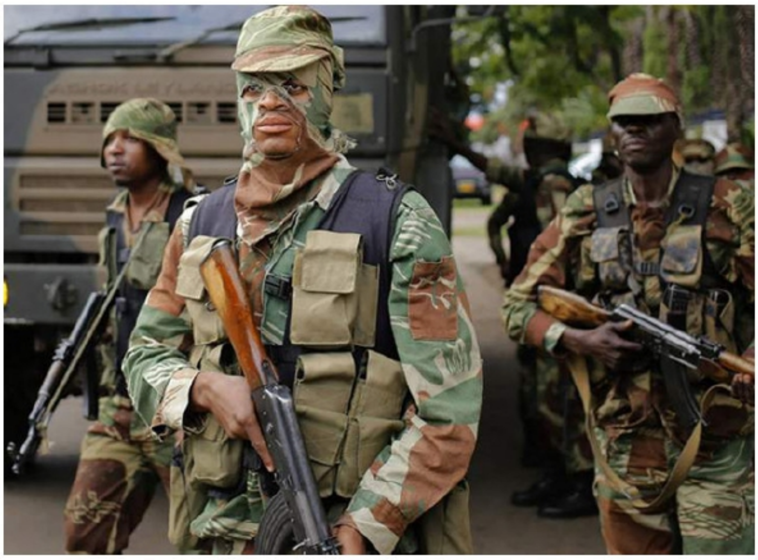
Before the introduction of the Denison Smock British Airborne troops had been issued with a step-in jumpsuit-like smock, similar to those worn by German paratroops. This was found to be difficult to remove once on the ground and did not allow easy access to the ammunition and equipment that was underneath it. In 1942 the first pattern of the Denison was issued as the 'Airborne Smock Denison Camouflage', with the Denison referring to Major Denison, a member of the British Army's camouflage unit, who designed the smock's distinct camouflage pattern.This new smock dispensed with the legs of the earlier jumpsuit and instead had a flap which passed between the wearer's legs to prevent the jacket from riding up during a jump.

BRUSHSTROKE

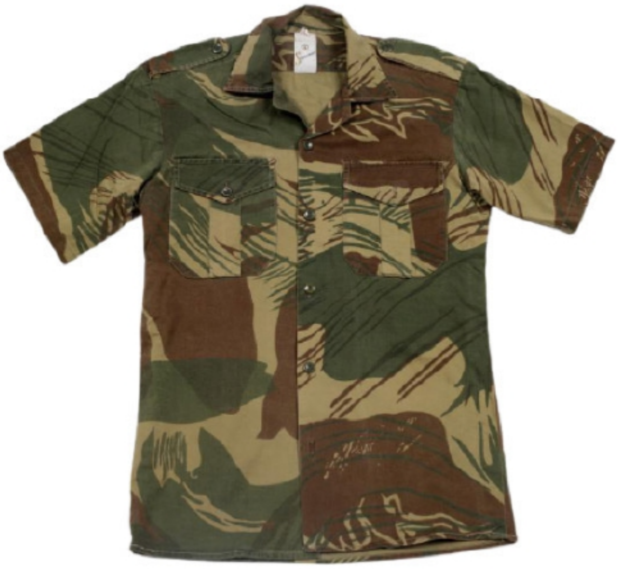
The smock was designed to fit over a soldier's gear as a result this gave it its characteristic loose/baggy appearance. It was immediately popular with troops and was used by parachute troops during the North African and Italian campaigns. In 1944 an improved second pattern was developed which had fastenings to store the 'tail', a new colour scheme which better suited mainland Europe and also, rather unpopularly, dispensed with the knitted cuffs which were intended to make the smocks more windproof. It has been noted that troops issued with the 2nd Pattern sewed the tops of socks to their sleeves.

RHODESIA

Rhodesian Brushstroke is a camouflage pattern used by the Rhodesian Security Forces from 1965 until its replacement by a vertical lizard stripe in 1980. It was the default camouflage appearing on battledress of the Rhodesian Army and British South Africa Police, although used in smaller quantities by INTAF personnel. The design was also used on uniforms issued to South African Special Forces for clandestine operations.Rhodesian Brushstroke is currently used by the Zimbabwe National Army Several companies manufacture new production Rhodesian Brushstroke clothing for the civilian market : US Special Forces have been photographed in Afghanistan wearing privately purchased uniforms in Rhodesian brushstroke.



ZIMBABWE SOLDIERS IN BRUSHSTROKE



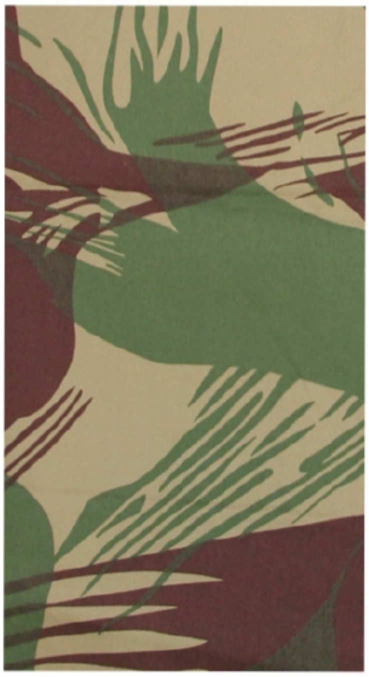
RHODESIAN B/STROKE SHIRT

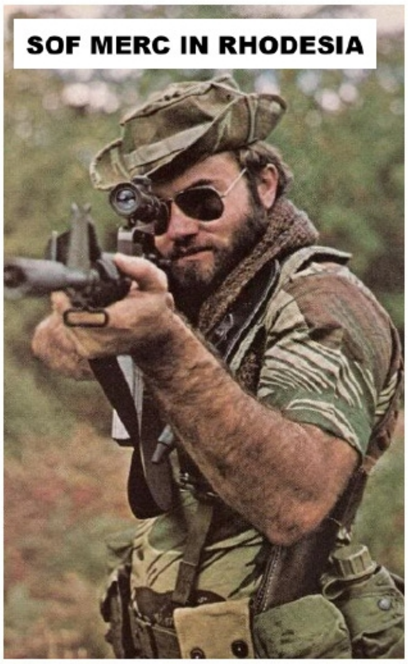
Rhodesian Brushstroke consists of large, contrasting, shapes tailored to break up the outline of an object. Like most disruptive camouflage, the pattern is dependent on countershading, utilising hues with high-intensity contrast or noticeable differences in chromaticity.

Prior to Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, enlisted personnel in the Rhodesian Army were issued with uniforms in khaki drill. The Battle of Sinoia and the outbreak of the Rhodesian Bush War prompted the security forces to devise a more appropriate uniform especially designed for the region. This incorporated a three colour, high contrast, disruptive fabric with green and brown strokes on a sandy background.Early shortages of textile and equipment were overcome with South African and Portuguese technical assistance, and a home industry for the new battledress developed. The pattern was supposedly designed by Di Cameron of David Whitehead Textiles.

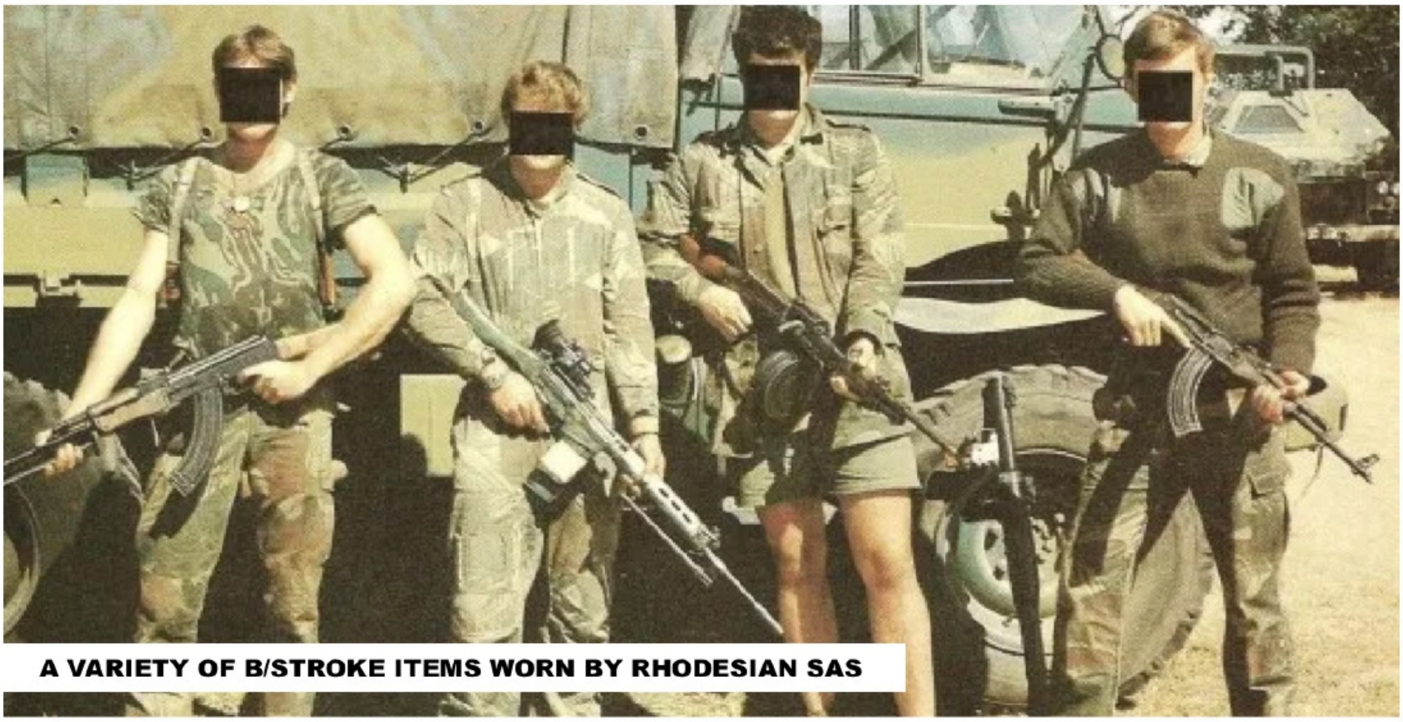
BRUSHSTROKE

AMERICAN SADF VOLUNTEER IN ANGOLA




SOF MERC IN RHODESIA

The basic Rhodesian military battledress adopted universally between 1964 and 1966 consisted of a camouflage jacket, field cap, and trousers with wide belt loops for a stable belt and large cargo pockets. Ranks, name tapes, or unit patches were sewn on. In 1969, the jackets were largely superseded by shirts of a lighter material for combat operations in the hot African climate.[Late in the bush war, Rhodesian battledress commonly took the form of one-piece coveralls, but uniform regulations remained quite lax in the field. Individual servicemen often modified their uniforms to shorten the sleeves while others wore privately purchased T-shirts with the same camouflage print. The long camouflage trousers were also discarded in large numbers in favour of running shorts.


A VARIETY OF B/STROKE ITEMS WORN BY RHODESIAN SAS

BRUSHSTROKE

RHODESIAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN JOINT CROSS BORDER OPERATION 1979

While the brushstroke pattern itself was considered very effective, the fabric in locally-made uniforms was of poor quality and the Rhodesian troops frequently envied foreign volunteers who brought their more durable foreign-produced clothing with them.

The Zimbabwe Defence Forces initially discarded its preexisting stocks of Rhodesian battledress in favour of a Portuguese-designed vertical lizardstripe during the 1980s; however, the original brushstroke pattern was re-adopted during the 1990s just prior to the Second Congo War.Zimbabwe currently produces military uniforms in two variations of Rhodesian Brushstroke designed for the dry season and rainy season, respectively. The dry season variant utilises a light khaki base while the rainy season variant is designed on a green base. The difference between the original Rhodesian camouflage and the ZNA version is that in the Zimbabwe pattern, brown is printed over the green, and not beneath it.

During the late 1970s, South African pilots, technical personnel, and special forces frequently operated alongside the Rhodesian security forces. Due to the covert nature of their presence, they were forbidden from wearing their regulation uniforms and instead issued with Rhodesian battledress. South African units known to have received stocks of Rhodesian uniforms included 3 South African Infantry Battalion and 1 Parachute Battalion. South African special forces also wore Rhodesian battledress during raids in Mozambique during the Mozambican Civil War. This practice was largely discontinued following Zimbabwean independence in 1980.The Rhodesian battledress did continue to be issued to ex-Rhodesian service members serving with South African special forces units operating in Zimbabwe between 1981 and 1984.

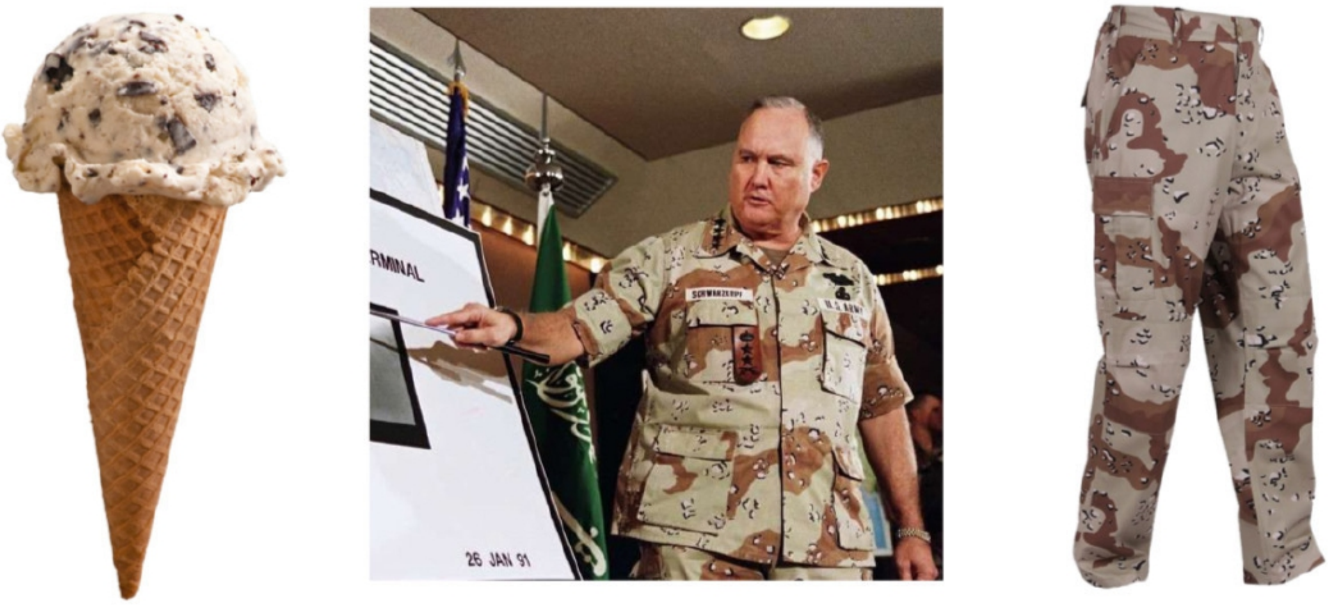
Pilfered Rhodesian fatigues occasionally turned up in the hands of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA), which used it to impersonate members of the Rhodesian security forces Prior to standardising its uniforms during the mid 1970s, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) also adopted Rhodesian battledress uniforms in limited quantities.

While developing a new disruptive camouflage pattern in the 2000, the United States Marine Corps (USMC) evaluated Rhodesian Brushstroke as one of the three best military camouflage patterns previously developed, along with Canadian Pattern (CADPAT) and tigerstripe. None of the three patterns were adopted because the USMC desired a more distinctive design. In 2002, it adopted the MARPAT digital camouflage pattern, which blends elements from Rhodesian Brushstroke, CADPAT, and tigerstripe

CHOCOLATE CHIP

The term "chocolate chip" is a nickname for the six-color desert camouflage pattern originally developed by the United States in 1971. The design was primarily influenced by conditions encountered in the rocky deserts of California, with the nickname being applied by US soldiers who saw a resemblance in the scheme to chocolate chip cookie dough, a favourite American confection (baked or otherwise). The original design consisted of blotches in two shades of mid-brown over larger areas of sand & tan, dotted with smaller "rock" shapes printed in black & off-white. This camouflage pattern saw its heaviest production between 1981 and 1991.

It was worn initially by US military personnel serving in the Sinai, but its most prevalent use was during Operation Desert Shield/Storm (the Persian Gulf War) and later in deployments to Somalia. Field experience showed that the design actually had limited effectiveness in many of the barren, sandy deserts of the Persian Gulf and North Africa, and beginning in 1991 it was replaced by the three-color desert pattern. Nevetheless, the original six-color design gained popularity with many nations, and has spawned a vast assortment of derivatives using different color schemes.



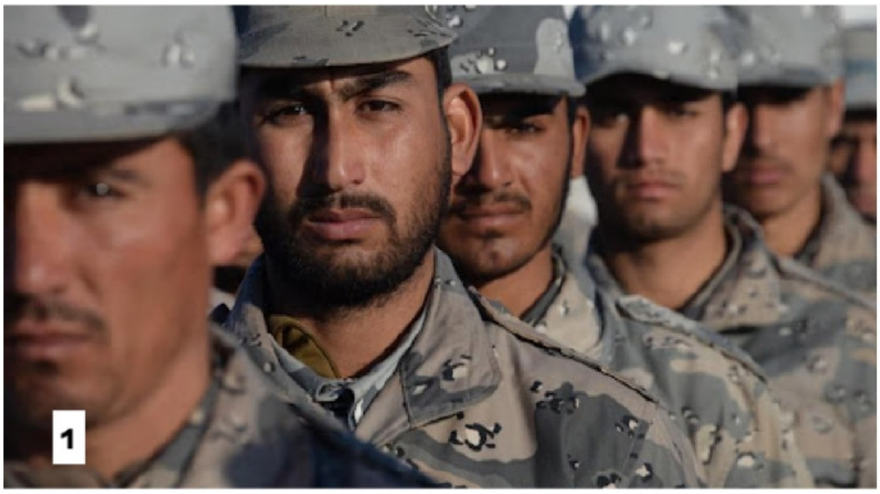
L - R CHOCOLATE CHIP ICE CREAM, GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF IN GW1 AND CHOC CHIP BDU TROUSERS

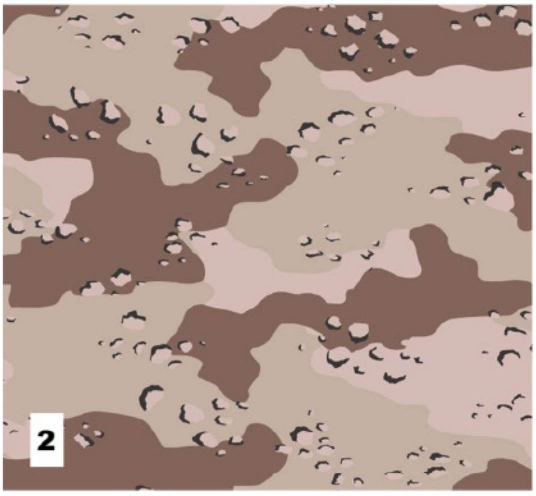
The six-color desert pattern entered service in 1981 at the same time as the woodland BDUs and would be worn in limited numbers by U.S. troops taking part in the biennial Bright Star exercises in Egypt during the 1980s, and by FORSCOM peacekeepers assigned to the Multinational Force and Observers in the Egyptian Sinai Desert, but was not issued in large numbers prior to the Persian Gulf War. However, there is evidence that the six-color desert pattern camouflage was in use before 1981 with photographs of American military personnel involved in Operation Eagle Claw in April 1980 using this camouflage pattern in the failed attempt to rescue U.S. embassy staff being held hostage in Iran.

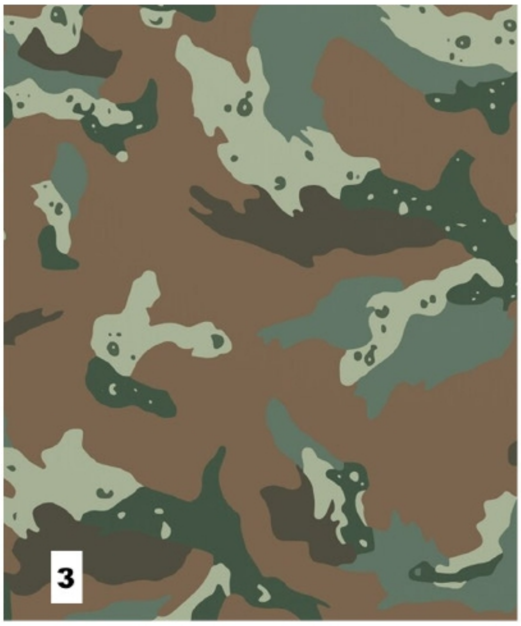
The pattern was unpopular with American soldiers during the Gulf War.Feedback from these users indicated that the design contrasted too much with the terrain, preventing the camouflage from blending in effectively. Anecdotal evidence suggested that the dark areas of the pattern warmed up more than the paler parts under desert sunlight, and retained the heat longer. The six colors were also more expensive to manufacture than three or four colors, and the need for a camouflage that would be suitable for use in any desert resulted in a requirement for a new desert camouflage uniform.

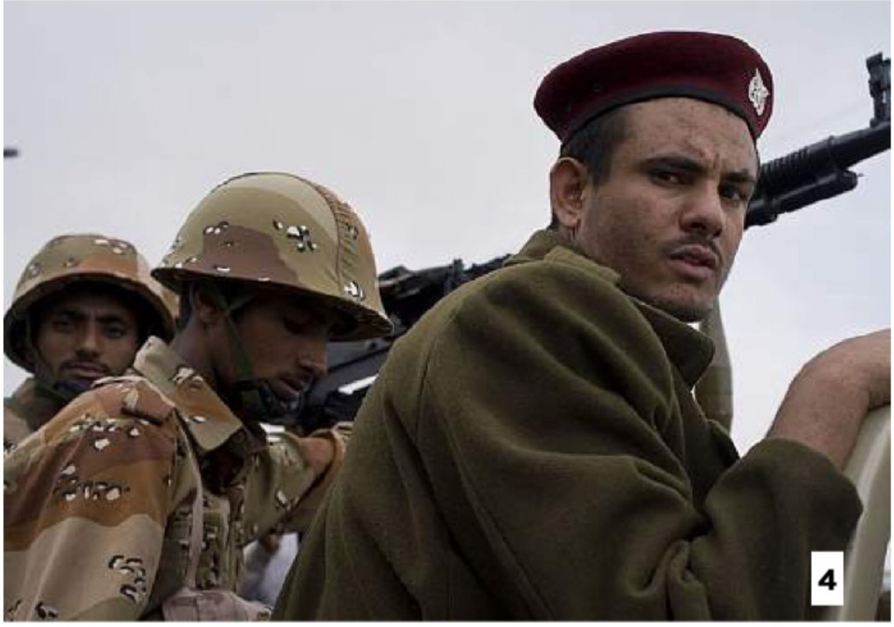
CHOCOLATE CHIP

The U.S. Army Natick Soldier Center began the search for a substitute. Samples of sand and earth from the Middle East were measured for optical and infrared reflectance, and seven trial patterns were created using these statistics. The patterns were evaluated in fourteen different desert locations and narrowed down to one favorite. The resulting "Desert Camouflage Pattern: Combat" was standardized in 1990, but was not ready before troops deployed to Saudi Arabia during the Persian Gulf War. Consequently, U.S. forces wore the six-color BDUs during the campaign. During that war, after initiatives by General Norman Schwarzkopf, the six-color Desert BDU was produced in 100% cotton poplin without reinforcement panels in order to improve comfort in hot desert conditions. A total of 500,000 improved cotton BDUs were ordered. However, cost concerns caused the cotton six-color Desert BDU to be discontinued shortly after the Persian Gulf War.









1 : SAUDI ARABIAN CHOC CHIP CAMO

3 : SANDF SOLDIER 2000 PATTERN

2 : CHOC CHIP PATTERN IN DETAIL

4 : YEMENI SOLDIERS WITH CHOC CHIP UNIFORMS

An initial batch of desert BDUs in the new camouflage scheme was en route to the Middle East when hostilities ceased. The pattern, officially issued with the newer Desert Camouflage Uniform (DCU) in the early 1990s, consisted of a subtle blend of large pastel green and light tan shapes, with sparsely placed, narrow, reddish brown patches, leading the design to be unofficially nicknamed the "Coffee Stain" pattern.

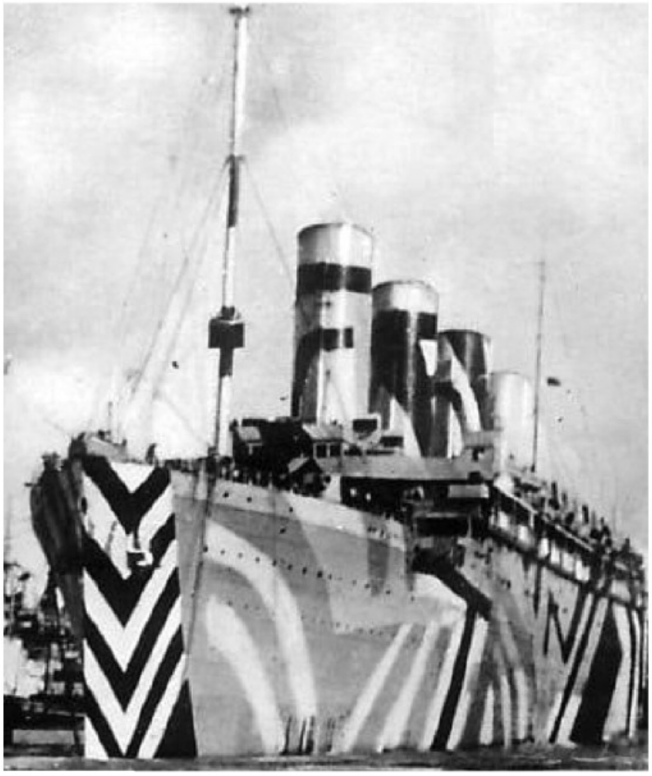
CHOCOLATE CHIP

Both patterns were briefly used together during the transition period, most notably during Operation Restore Hope and Operation Gothic Serpent (some U.S. Army Rangers during the latter occasionally wore the newer three-color DCU's along with kevlar helmet covers retaining the old six-color pattern. The same dress was also worn by soldiers of the 10th Mountain Division during the Battle of Qala-i-Jangi in 2001). During Operation Bright Star 1995, Third Army personnel wore the three-color uniform while troops from Fort Bragg (330th MCC) wore the six-color uniform for the 75-day exercise. In the 2003 invasion of Iraq, the U.S. military did not use the DBDU, and instead mostly used the DCU's tri-color pattern and to a lesser extent, the MARPAT camouflage pattern.

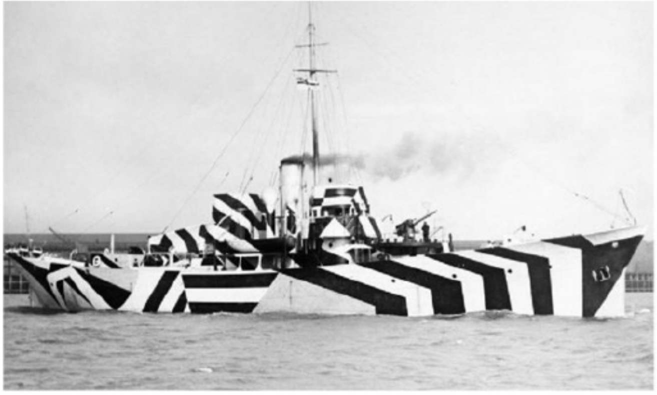
As of the early 2010s, the chocolate-chip pattern is still in widespread use across the world, long after the United States abandoned it. A uniform similar to the Desert Battle Dress Uniform was issued to the Iraqi National Guard before it was dissolved in 2004 and to the Iraqi security forces. South Korean forces have used, in limited numbers since 1993, a variant with brown replacing the black in the original U.S. design; this South Korean design has also been tested in the United Arab Emirates. The Oman National Guard use a pattern mixing chocolate-chip with 'amoeba', while the National Guards of both Saudi Arabia and Kuwait use a grey variation on the chocolate-chip design. The Saudis also use a grey, black, and white 'urban' variation and the police wear a blue version of the same design; Palestinian police also use a blue chocolate-chip patterned uniform. The South African "Soldier 2000" pattern is similar to the U.S. design. A copy of the pattern, using tan, medium brown, bottle-green and greyish green, in addition to the black-on-white pebbles, is used in Kazakhstan.

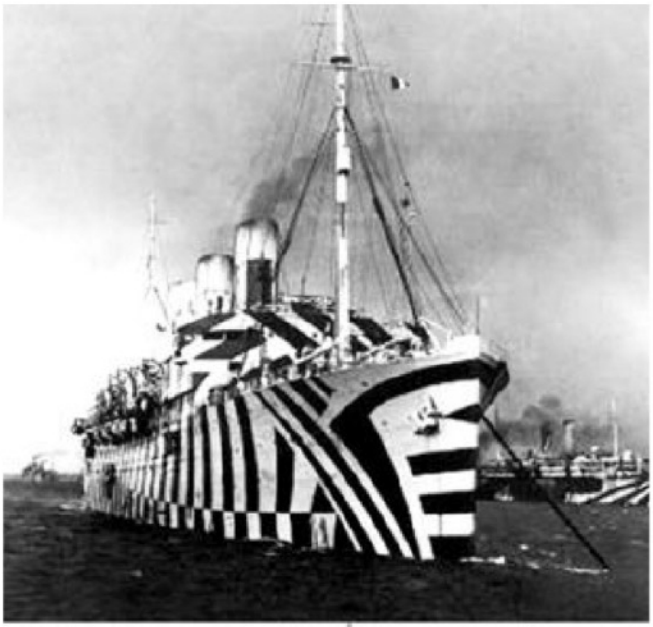
US TROOPS IN SOMALIA

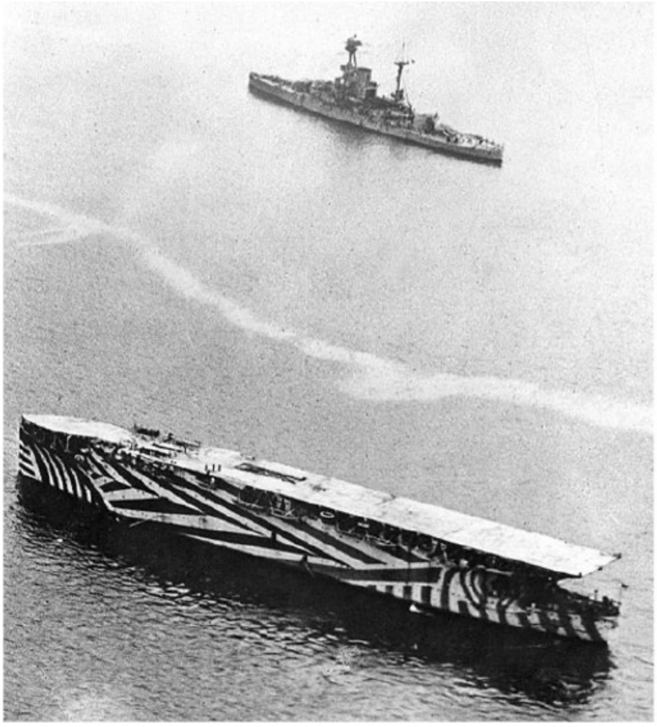
DAZZLE

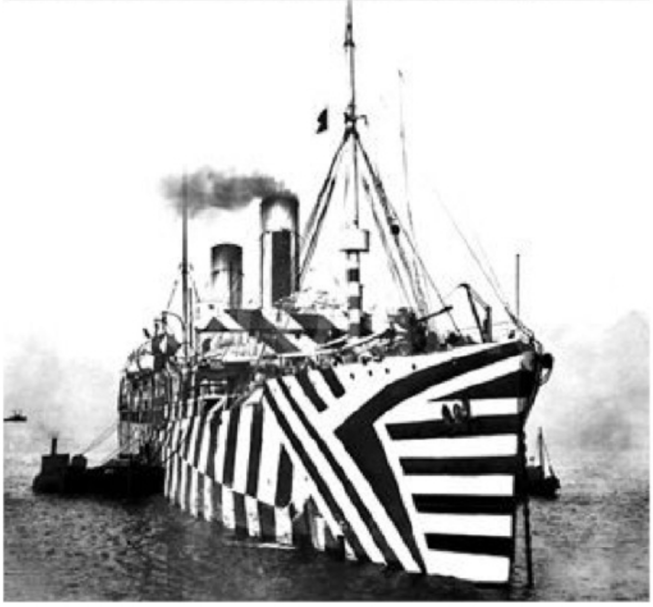


EXAMPLES OF DAZZLE CAMOUFLAGE ON VARIOUS WARSHIPS









DAZZLE

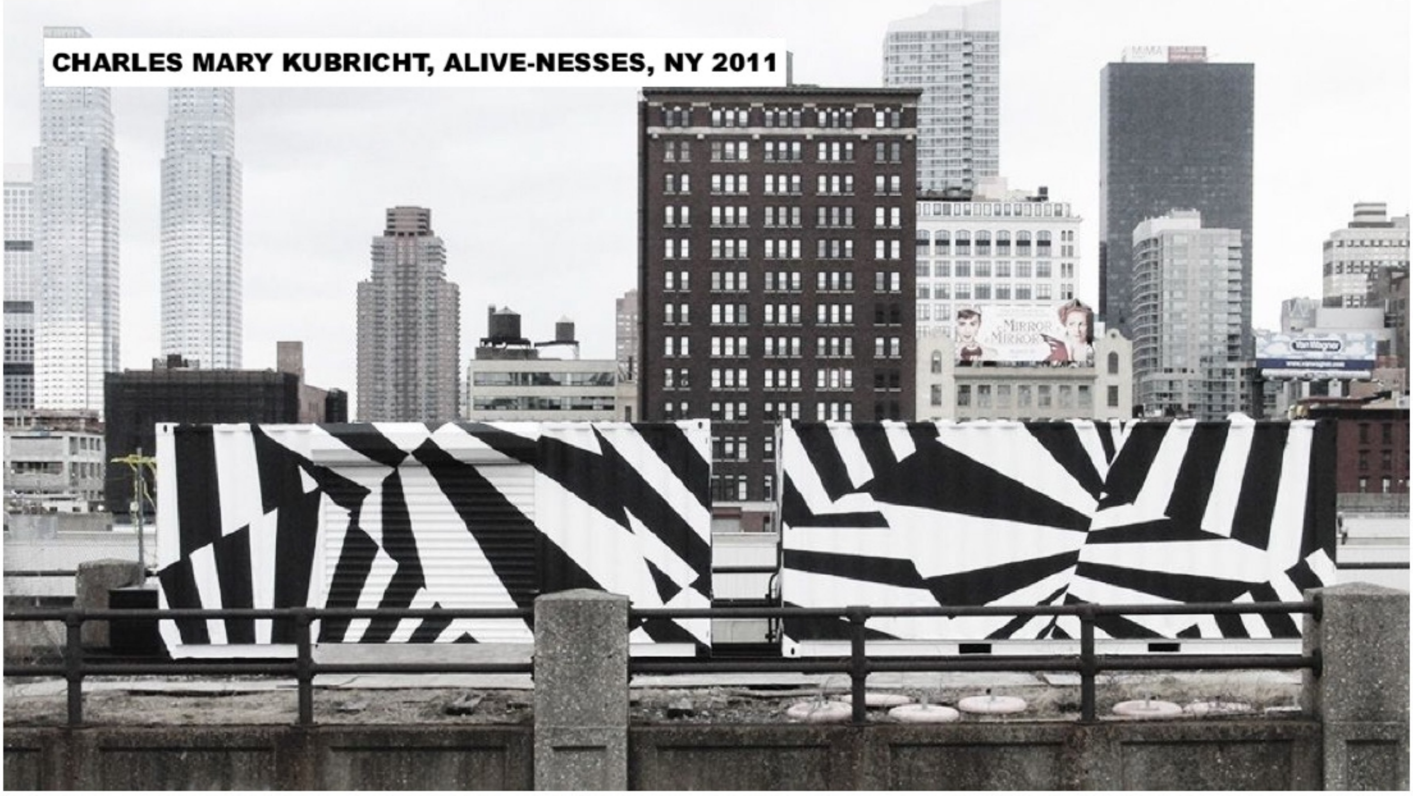
'Dazzle' is a style of ship camouflage characterised by brilliant, glaring geometric patterns. Widely used in the First World War and into the Second, 'dazzle' does not strive to make a ship invisible to its enemies, but rather to confuse their attempts to sink it by making it difficult to accurately gauge the distance, direction and speed at which it is travelling.

Military camouflage was little-used before the First World War, into which the French had marched in blue coat and red trousers, but the introduction of modern weaponry soon forced a change. The first army camouflage unit was led by a French painter named Lucien-Victor Guirand de Scévola. He helped to pioneer the style of camouflage familiar to us today, replacing a single colour that roughly corresponded to the prevailing landscape (dun green in fields, for example, or khaki in the desert) with overlapping shapes that slip the eye's grasp.

Many early camoufleurs were artists, and the styles that they invented drew upon the art of their time as well as studies of animal camouflage undertaken by the American naturalist and painter Abbott H. Thayer. de Scévola said that 'in order to deform totally the aspect of the object, I had to employ the means that cubists use to represent it', namely fracturing it into splinters of shape and colour. Of 'dazzle' camouflage, Picasso said that 'Yes, it is we who made it, that is cubism.'

'Dazzle' was developed by the British marine artist Norman Wilkinson to counter the threat posed by German U-Boats. He employed techniques that resembled those of avant-garde British painters such as Wyndham Lewis and David Bomberg. Artist Edward Wadsworth, who supervised the application of 'dazzle' patterning to over 2,000 ships, later made a series of paintings on the subject.

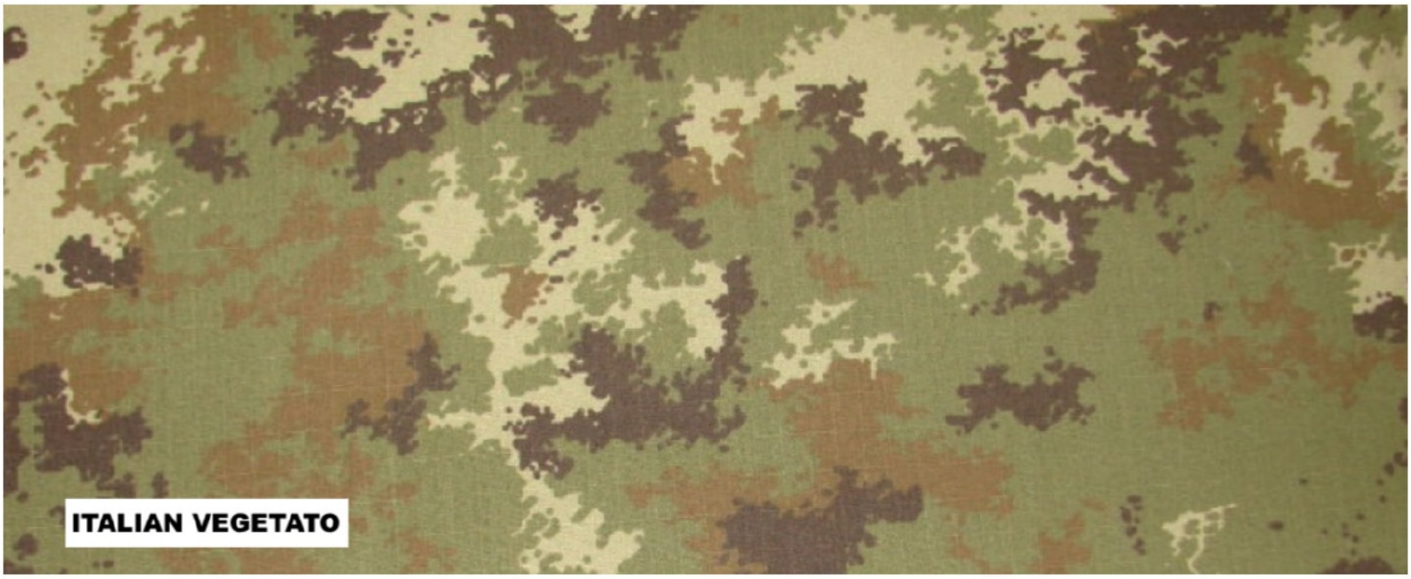
The close relationship of 'dazzle' technology to British art extended right through its manufacture. Each British pattern was unique, and many of the designs were invented by women from the Royal Academy of Arts in London. These were then tested on wooden models, viewed through a periscope in a studio to assess how they would work at sea. Though the practice has largely (but not entirely) fallen out of fashion in the military, 'dazzle' remains a source of inspiration to artists today.



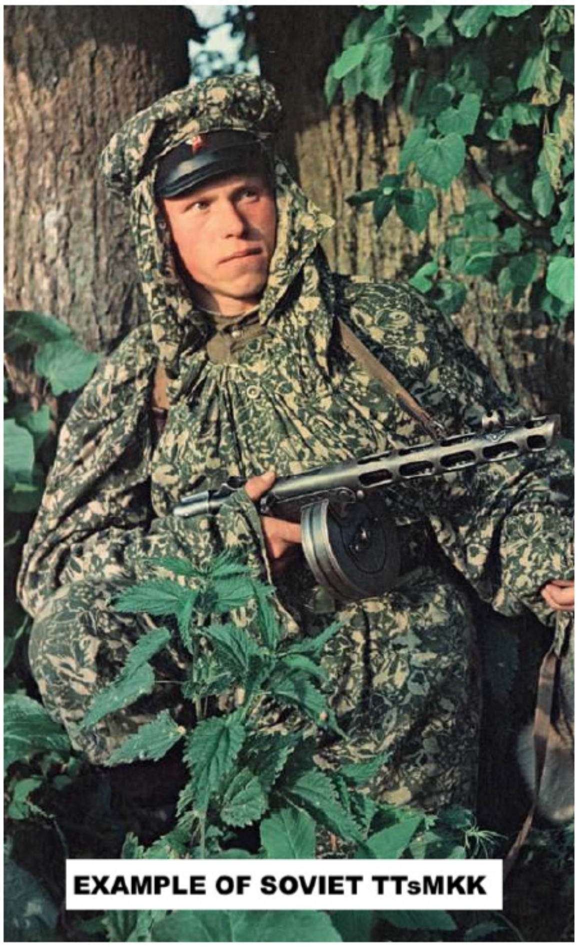
CHARLES MARY KUBRICHT, ALIVE-NESSES, NY 2011

DIGITAL

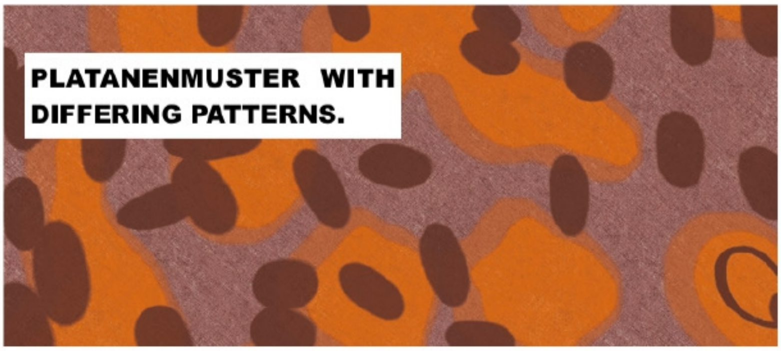
Digital camouflage are a type of camouflage patterns combining micro- and macro patterns, often with a pixellated look. The function is to provide military camouflage over a range of distances. While the term is usually associated with the pixelated look of many of the patterns, not all multi scale patterns are pixelated, and not all pixelated patterns combine micro- and macro patterns. The term is also used to refer to modern camouflage patterns created with the use of a computer, some of which do not conform to the stereotypical pixelated patterns.The scale of camouflage patterns has an obvious effect on their use. Large structures need larger patterns than smaller vehicles and single soldiers to disrupt their shape. At the same time, large patterns are more effective from afar, while small scale patterns work better up close.



ITALIAN VEGETATO



EXAMPLE OF SOVIET TTsMKK



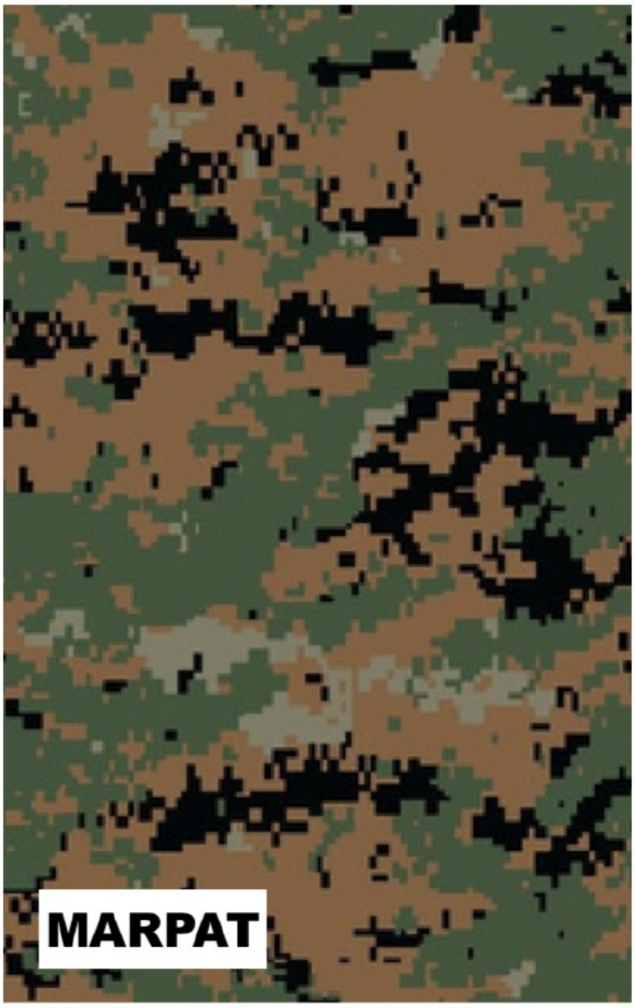
PLATANENMUSTER WITH DIFFERING PATTERNS.

During the Second World War, Johann Georg Otto Schick designed a number of patterns for the Waffen-SS, combining micro- and macro-patterns in one scheme. The German Army developed the idea further in the 1970s into Flecktarn, which combines smaller shapes with dithering; this softens the edges of the large scale pattern, making the underlying objects harder to discern. Pixellated shapes pre-date computer aided design by many years, already being used in Soviet Union experiments with camouflage patterns, such as "TTsMKK" developed in 1944 or 1945. The pattern uses areas of olive green, sand, and black pixels running together in broken patches at a range of scales.

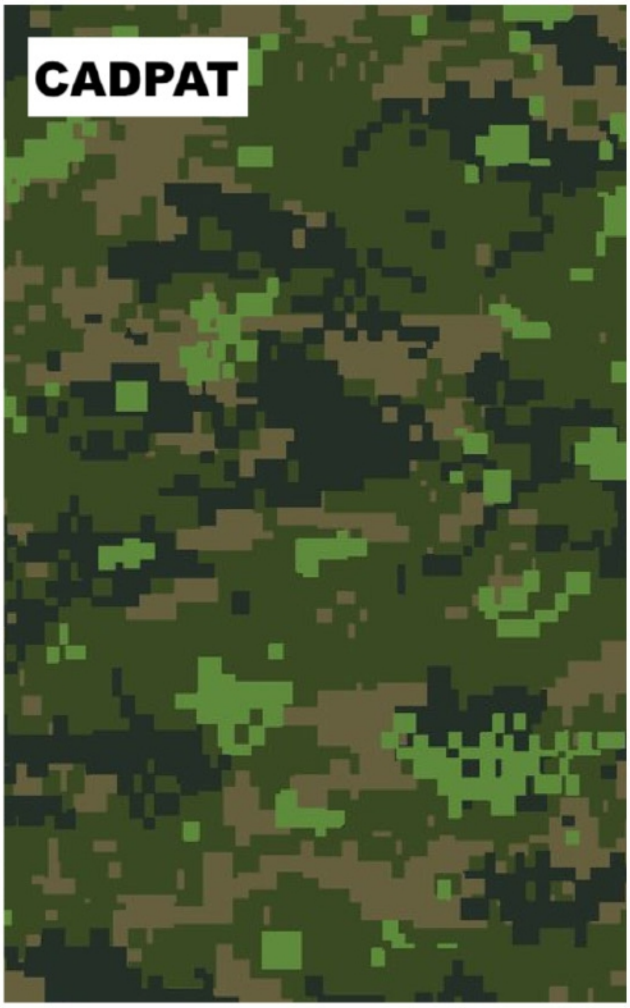
DIGITAL

In the 1970s, US Army officer Timothy R. O'Neill suggested that patterns consisting of square blocks of colour would provide camouflage that was more effective than traditional patches of brown and green. Large patches of colour worked well at long range, and small patches at short range, but neither scheme worked well at all ranges. O'Neill's idea was to create a complex pattern of small (2 inch) squares, in modern terms pixels, so that at short range an observer would see a woodland pattern, while at long range the small pixels would merge into larger patches, giving the appearance of a woodland pattern at a larger scale also.

The CADPAT and MARPAT patterns were thus somewhat self-similar (in the manner of fractals and patterns in nature such as vegetation), being designed to work at two different scales; a genuinely fractal pattern would be statistically similar at all scales. A target camouflaged with MARPAT takes about 2.5 times longer to detect than older NATO camouflage which worked at only one scale, while recognition, which begins after detection, was delayed by 20 percent. Fractal-like patterns work because the human visual system efficiently discriminates images which have different fractal dimension or other second-order statistics like Fourier spatial amplitude spectra; objects simply appear to 'pop out' from the background. O'Neill helped the Marine Corps to develop first a digital pattern for vehicles, then fabric for uniforms, which had two colour schemes, one designed for woodland, one for desert.

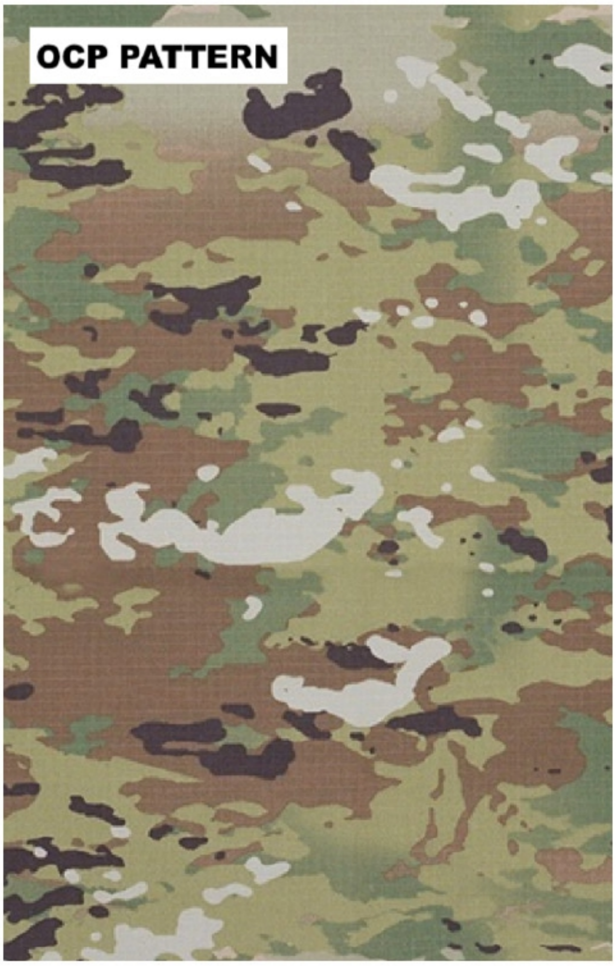


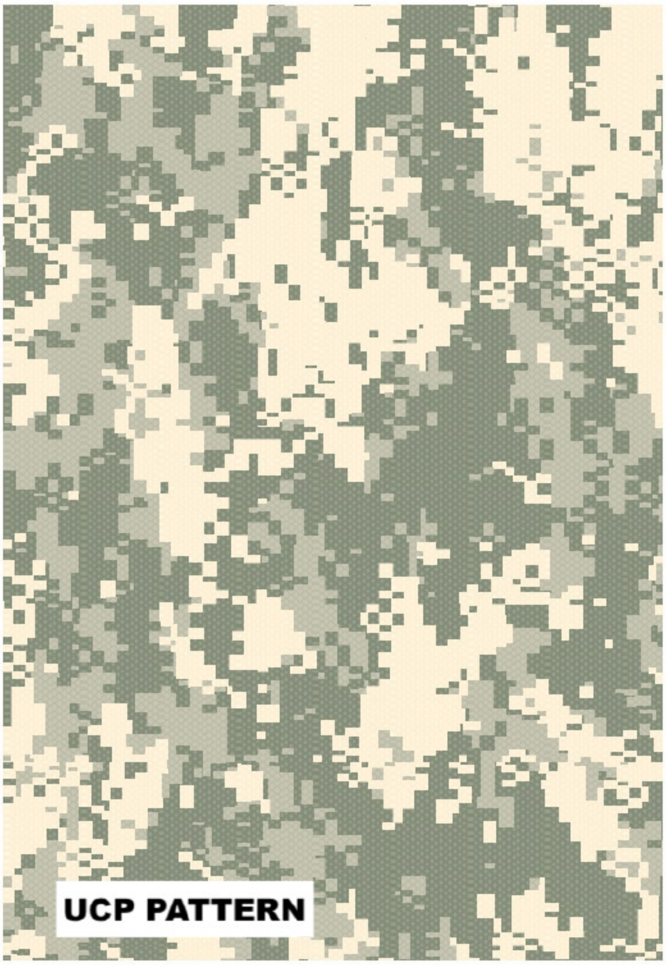
MARPAT



CADPAT

DIGITAL

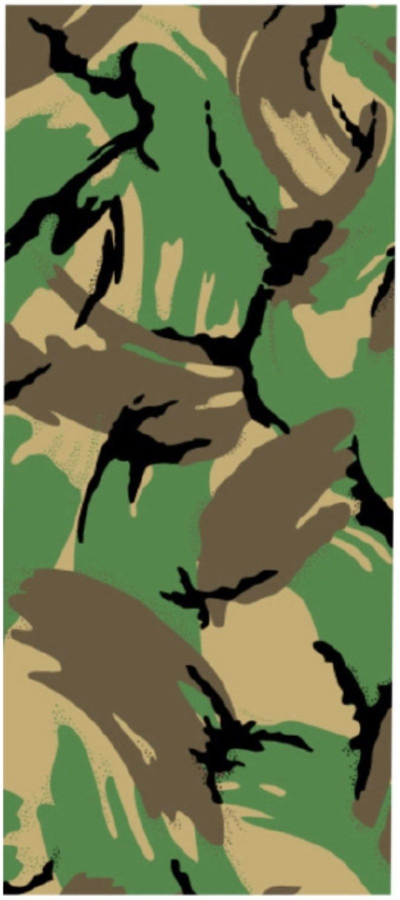




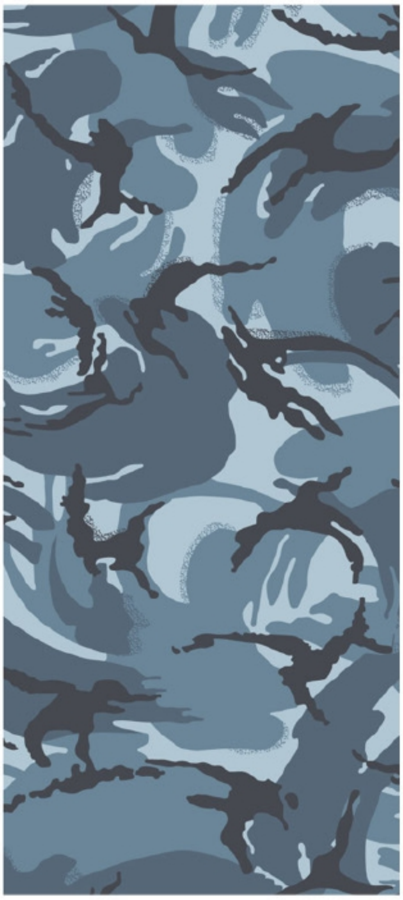
By 2000, O'Neill's idea was combined with patterns like the German Flecktarn to create pixellated patterns like CADPAT or MARPAT. Battledress in digital camouflage patterns was first designed by the Canadian Forces. The "digital" refers to the coordinates of the pattern, which are digitally defined.The term is also used of computer generated patterns like the non-pixellated Multicam and the Italian fractal Vegetato pattern According to the patent for MARPAT, pixellation does not in itself contribute to the camouflaging effect. The pixellated style, however, simplifies design and eases printing on fabric, compared to traditional patterns. While digital patterns are becoming widespread, critics maintain that the pixellated look is a question of fashion rather than function. However, the basis of "digital" camouflage was lost in tech reports; the design technique actually has three purposes: (1) to add high spatial frequency texture components that add concealment at closer ranges, (2) to modify visual processing of edges, and (3) to produce intermediate colours by a dithering effect.

Digitizing" a pattern does not of itself improve performance; the design process is actually more complex, and involves colour and contrast as well as overall disruptive effect of specific pattern geometry. A failure to consider all elements of pattern design tends to result in poor results. The US Army's Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP), for example, performed poorly because of low pattern contrast ("isoluminance" — beyond very close range, the design looks like a field of solid light grey, failing to disrupt an object's outlines) and arbitrary colour selection, neither of which could be saved by quantizing (digitizing) the pattern geometry. The UCP pattern was phased out after performing poorly in the Aghan and Middle Eastern combat zones. The pattern was replaced by Operational Camouflage Pattern which is very close in pattern to Multicam.

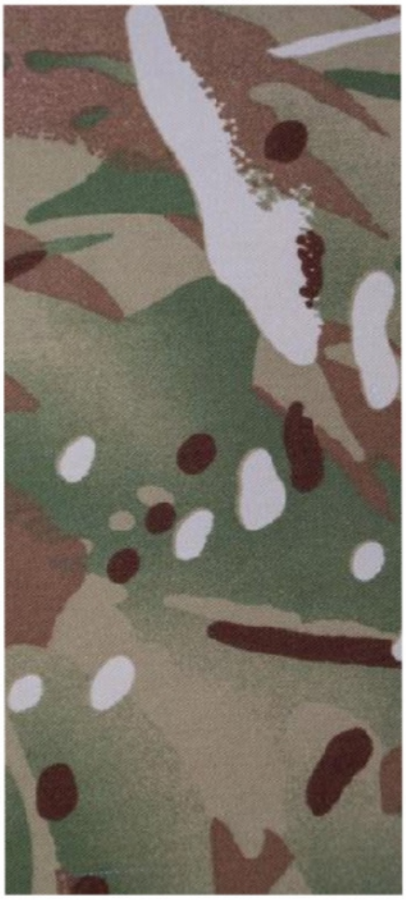
DPM



STANDARD DPM



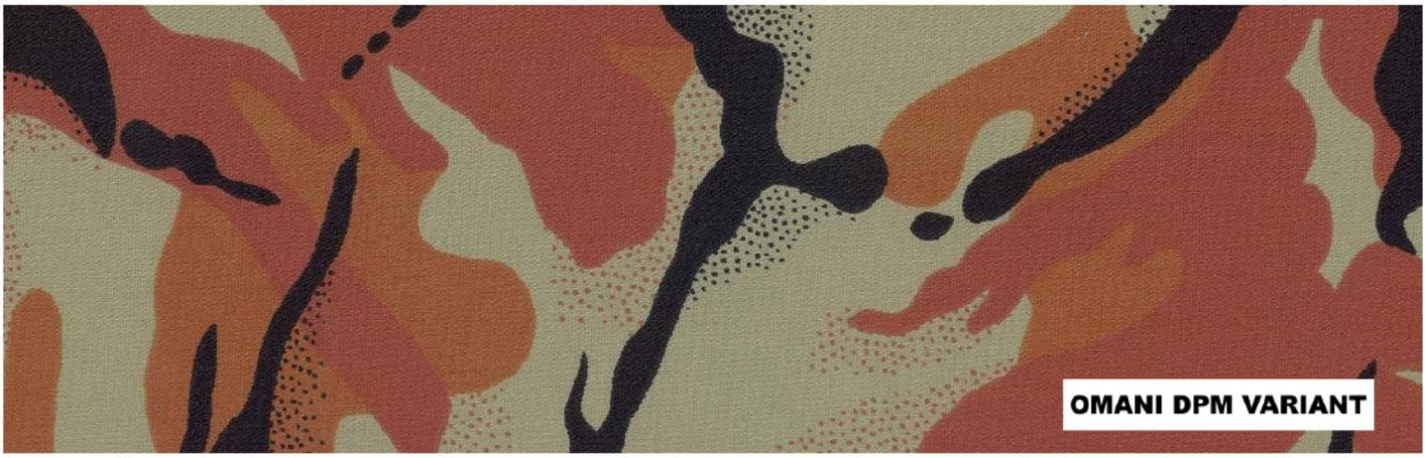
OPFOR DPM



MULTI TERRAIN PATTERN MTP

Disruptive Pattern Material (DPM) is the commonly used name of a camouflage pattern used by the British Armed Forces as well as many other armed forces worldwide, particularly in former British colonies.The main variants of DPM are a four-colour woodland pattern, and desert patterns in two, three or four colours. The Woodland Pattern DPM was used with the mediumweight No.8 Temperate Combat Dress (c.1966/1968) and lightweight No.9 Tropical Combat Dress (c.1976). The later Desert Pattern DPM (c.late 1980s) was designated the No.5 Desert Combat Dress.DPM has also been produced in black/white/grey Urban DPM, in various blue tones and even in purple. DPM has been phased out in British military service, superseded by Multi-Terrain Pattern.

The British Army first used a form of DPM for the famous Denison smock issued to the Parachute Regiment and British Commandos from the early 1940s. The first examples of this design were said to be hand-painted. The Denison smock design went through minor changes, and continued in use with the Royal Marines and the Parachute Regiment until the 1970s.



OMANI DPM VARIANT

DPM

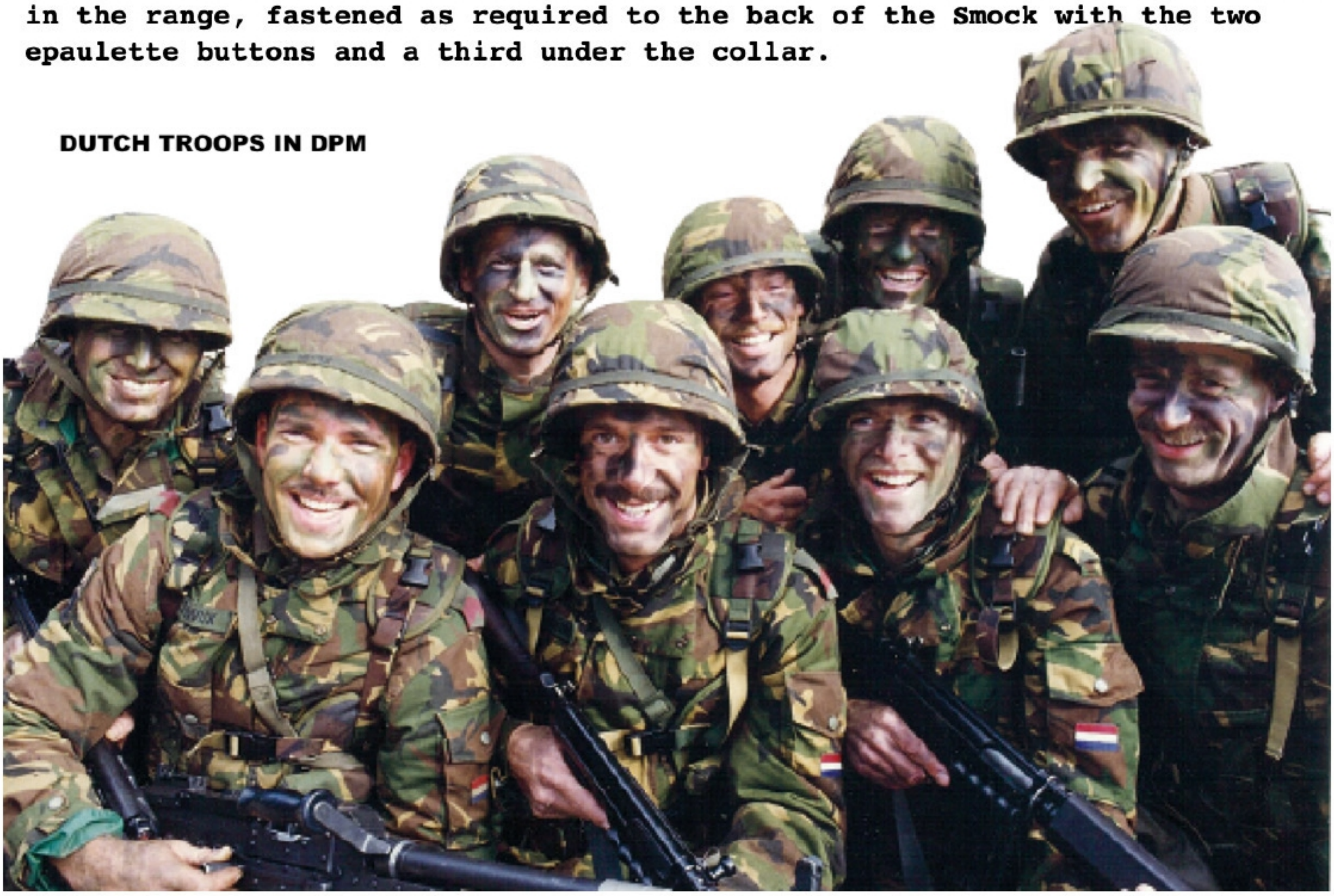
A new British DPM was developed in the early 1960s, using the four basic western European temperate colours of black, dark brown, mid-green and a dark sand to make a very effective camouflage that has survived in its basic design, with no more than slight changes to the colours and pattern, until current times.

This design was probably used first on a very small scale for a hooded Smock, Windproof, 1963 Pattern, issued only to special force
In 1966 the Army introduced, though not universally, a camouflage field uniform. Known informally as the 1966 Pattern, it was in fact identical in design to the 1960 Pattern kit, though now made in DPM fabric. It is labelled, like the earlier plain olive green version, Smock, Combat, 1960 Pattern and Trousers, Combat, 1960 Pattern.

The 1966 DPM range did not completely replace the plain olive green 1960 Pattern Smock and Trousers, which continued to be worn widely until the 1968 DPM kit was issued. Both the Royal Marines and the Parachute Regiment continued to wear the Trousers, Combat, 1960 Pattern with the Denison smock, and examples of these trousers were made even after 1968. These units eventually stopped issuing the Denison smock (in mid to late 1970s) and adopted smocks in the general-issue DPM while still for a time wearing the plain olive 1960 Pattern Trousers.

Before the 1966 Pattern equipment had reached all units a slightly revised design of *Smock, Combat* and *Trousers, Combat* were introduced as the 1968 Pattern range. The 1966 Pattern DPM fabric design was changed very little for the 1968 issue, and it seems that the 1968 Pattern garments were made for some time in the two very similar DPM fabrics. A *Hood, Combat, DPM*, made of DPM cotton fabric and with a plain olive green lining, was also included in the range, fastened as required to the back of the Smock with the two epaulette buttons and a third under the collar.

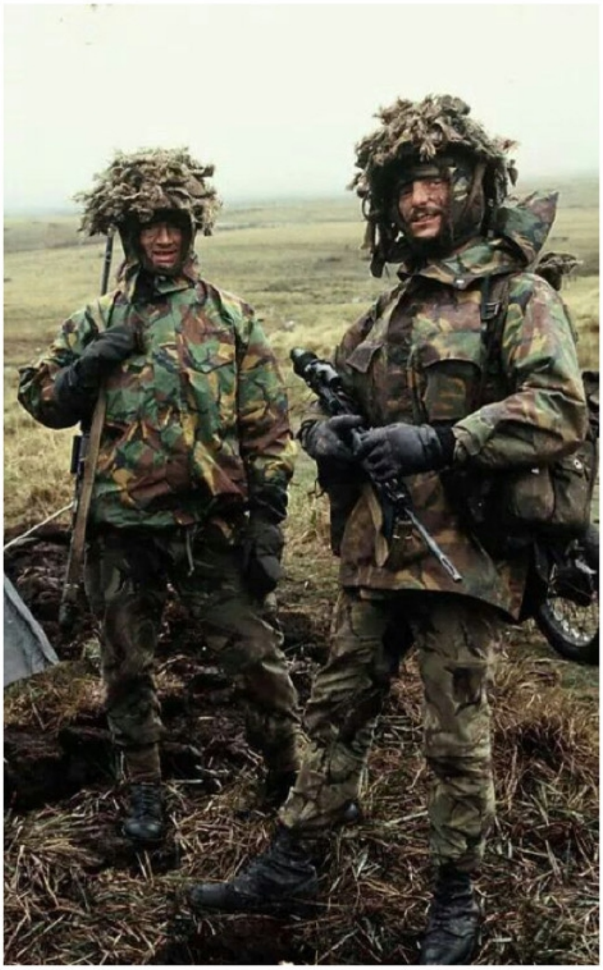
DUTCH TROOPS IN DPM

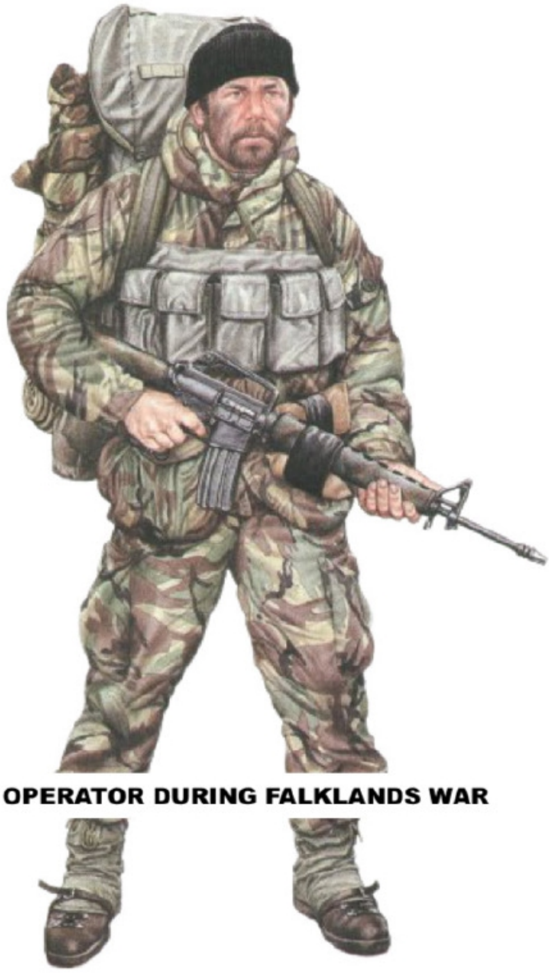


In doing this the British Army was the first to adopt a camouflage uniform universally.For the Royal Marines, which had a responsibility for NATO's northern flank, a Smock, Windproof, Arctic and Trousers, Windproof, Arctic were introduced circa 1972. These were made in a lightweight, but windproof, DPM fabric and could be worn over quilted jacket and trousers in extreme cold conditions. The design of both smock and trousers differ radically from both the standard and para designs. The smock is long and loose-fitting, and incorporates a voluminous wired-rim hood, while the trousers have zips in the lower leg to allow them to be put on over boots. In the mid 1970s a new Smock Parachutist DPM (Para smock) was introduced for the Parachute Regiment and other airborne units. Though made in the 1968 Pattern cotton fabric, its design was closer to that of its predecessor, the Denison smock.

At the same time a Smock, Sniper, was introduced, based heavily on the Smock Parachutist DPM and sharing many of its details. It was distinguished by its padded elbows and shoulders, relocated lower pockets, multiple loops for securing natural camouflage material and hooks for the rifle sling. During the late 1970s, batches of the 1968 Pattern camouflage were used by the USAF Police Tactical Neutralisation Teams at RAF Upper Heyford as a temporary stand-in for the ERDL/M81 Woodland fatigues.

BRITISH TROOPS ON EXERCISE WITH WET WEATHER DPM JACKETS.



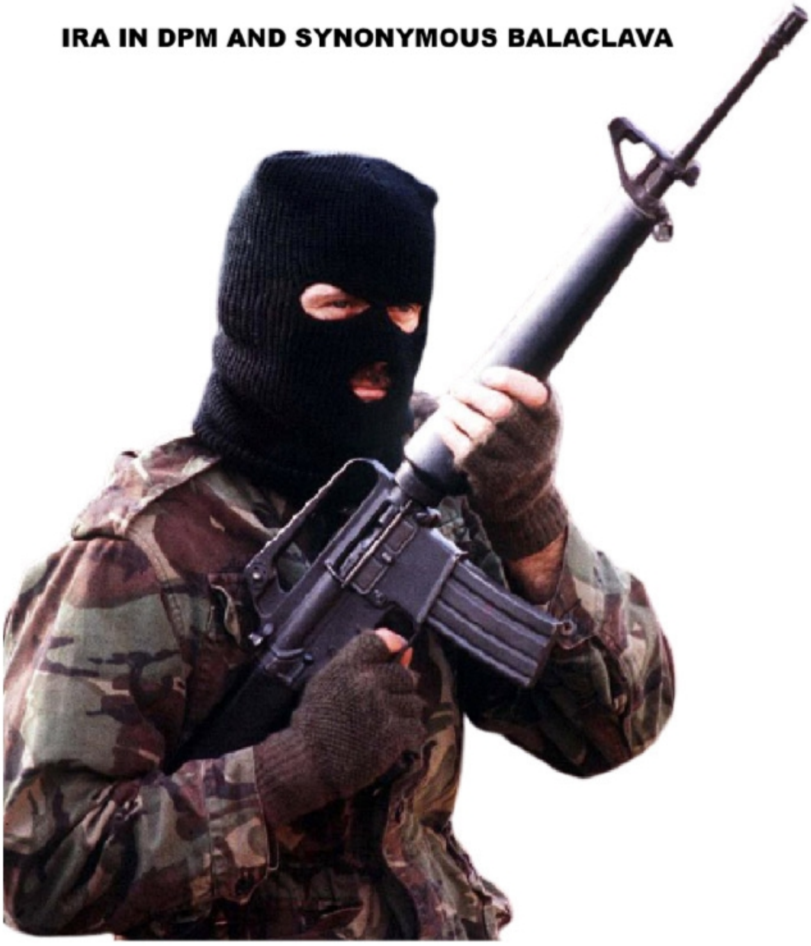


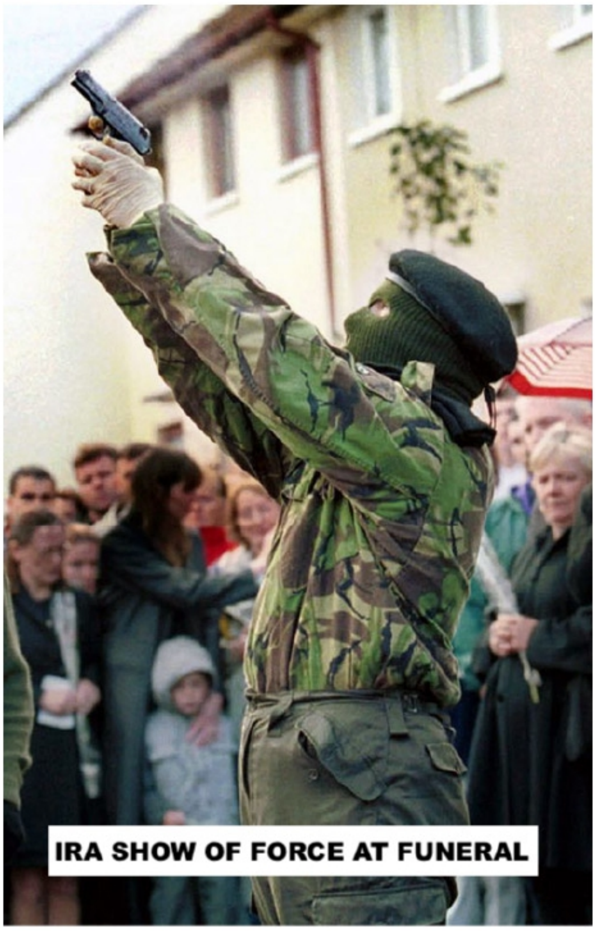
SBS OPERATOR DURING FALKLANDS WAR

DPM

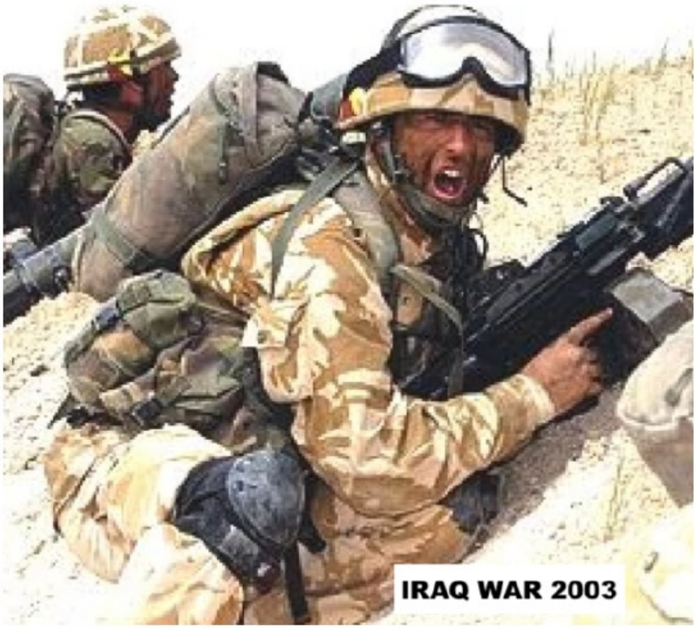
A desert variant was first issued on a limited basis in the late 1980s consisting of subdued sand and khaki hues but was replaced by a two-colour light brown on sand version by 1990 because four-colour (light and dark browns, khaki, and sand) versions had been adopted by some Middle Eastern countries, notably Kuwait and the Iraqi Republican Guard It is also currently worn by members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces assigned to the Garuda Contingent serving in the United Nations peacekeeping missions.A three colour (reddish brown, khaki, and sand) version also exists and was worn by Syria, Lebanese Forces,and the Saudi Arabian National Guard. The IRA also wore DPM a great deal during the troubles.

IRA IN DPM AND SYNONYMOUS BALACLAVA

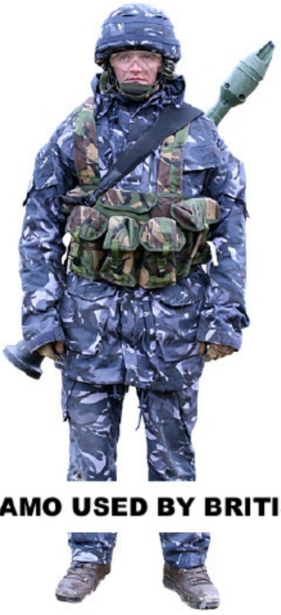




IRA SHOW OF FORCE AT FUNERAL

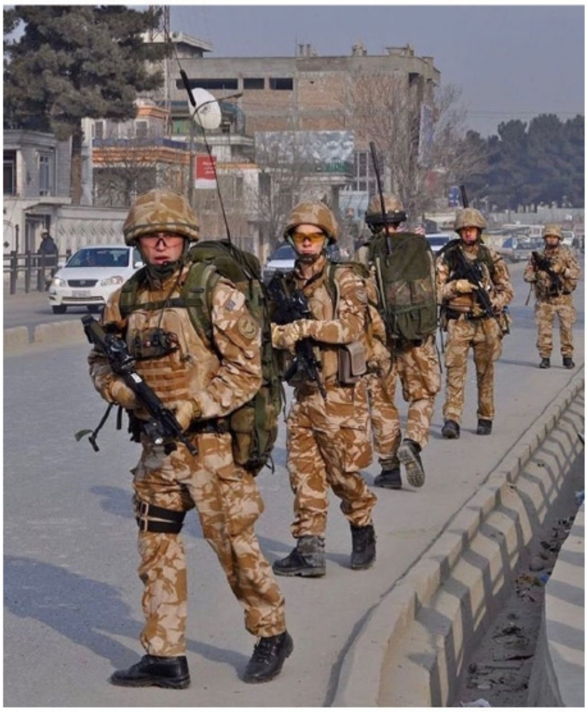


IRAQ WAR 2003



OPFOR DPM CAMO USED BY BRITISH ARMY

ABOVE THE BAND THROBBING GRISTLE IN SOME CAMOUFLAGE. A FURTHER SECTION WILL LOOK AT THEM IN MORE DETAIL



BRITISH TROOPS IN KABUL WEARING THE DESERT DPM, WHICH IS NOT PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT. ONE OF THE REASONS THE BRITISH MOD SWITCHED TO MTP

The pattern was changed slightly with subsequent issues. On early 1960 Pattern (manufactured from 1966) and 1968 Pattern DPM uniforms the sand coloured base would appear to lighten in tone at night, becoming dangerously conspicuous. This was addressed in the late 1970s, when the sand and brown colours were slightly darkened. The 1985 Pattern has fewer, less precise dots and the brown is much darker; 1990 and later has a band of new shapes and is smaller; 1994 has an orangey colour instead of a tan. Tropical poly-cotton DPM uniforms varied even more; early versions were very brightly coloured notably with a russet brown and emerald green which faded to rather unexpected pastel tones of blueish green and pink-brown with washing. Late 1970s and early 1980s Tropicals have a more yellowish sand base and are greatly sought-after by those wishing to appear stylish, while the final production style in the early 1990s used colours closer to temperate uniforms.

DPM items in the Combat Soldier 95 clothing system have similar colours to the 1966 uniform. However, instead of all four colours being printed onto a whitish base, the material is in fact woven in the sand shade and overprinted only with three colours. This leads to a loss in contrast between the colours after washing and wear, and the clothing tends to appear darker when wet than previous types did.

Although slight changes have been made to DPM and the colours, the pattern is easy to recognise. There are also jungle versions of DPM where the colours are brighter, and on one variation the tan is darker than the green.

From 1990 a system of Personal Load Carrying Equipment was introduced, initially produced in olive green. The olive type was quickly replaced in production by a disruptively patterned version, and now almost all British issue webbing and rucksacks are disruptively patterned in the Multi-Terrain Pattern (MTP).

Current issued DPM equipment is IRR (Infrared Reflective) coated. This coating has a specific reflective wavelength in order to blend in with natural colours in the infra-red light spectrum. This reduces the visibility of soldiers to night vision devices, which detect infra-red light, as trees and other green plants reflect deep red and infra-red light (the Wood Effect).

DUCKHUNTER

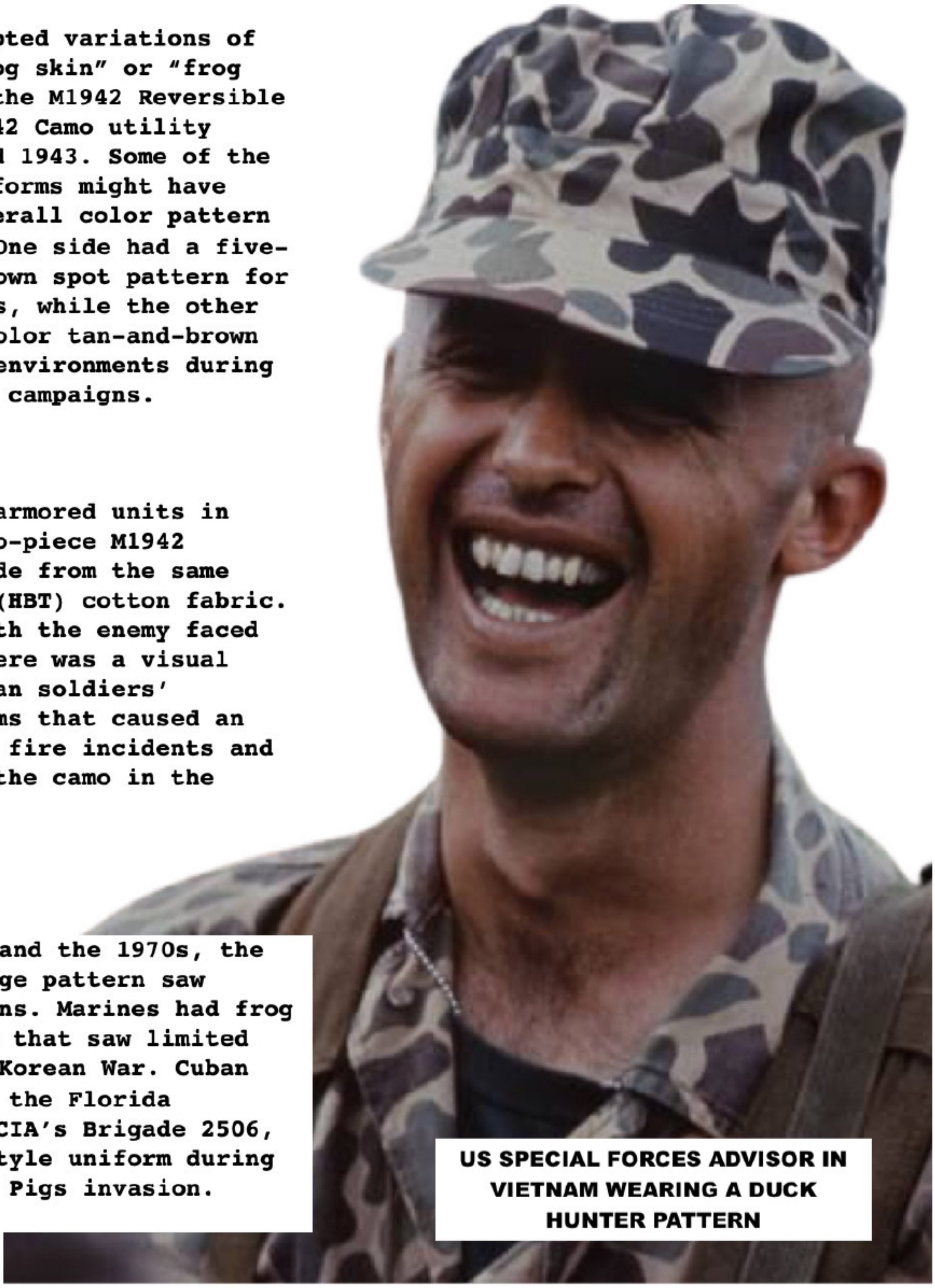
Camouflage, concealment, and deception are just some of the hallmark tactics covert and special operations units use to remain discreet in hostile environments. It doesn't make any rational sense to wear green jungle fatigues in the Arctic or to wear all-white snow camouflage in the jungle. Throughout years of wars and conflicts, the US military has adopted new camouflage patterns out of necessity for operational requirements.

Norvell Gillespie, a civilian horticulturist and the gardening editor for Better Homes & Gardens magazine, was consulted to design new camouflage techniques for the US Army during World War II. At the request of Gen. Douglas MacArthur for 150,000 jungle uniforms, the Army and the Marine Corps each had its own implementation for jungle camouflage clothing.

Marine Raiders adopted variations of the reversible “frog skin” or “frog suits,” including the M1942 Reversible Spot Pattern and P42 Camo utility uniform in 1942 and 1943. Some of the details on the uniforms might have varied, but the overall color pattern remained similar. One side had a five-color green-and-brown spot pattern for jungle environments, while the other side had a three-color tan-and-brown pattern for beach environments during the island-hopping campaigns.

Army infantry and armored units in Europe donned a two-piece M1942 fatigue uniform made from the same herringbone twill (HBT) cotton fabric. However, unlike with the enemy faced in the Pacific, there was a visual similarity to German soldiers' camouflaged uniforms that caused an uptick in friendly fire incidents and a pivot away from the camo in the European theater.

Between the 1950s and the 1970s, the frog skin camouflage pattern saw several applications. Marines had frog skin helmet covers that saw limited action during the Korean War. Cuban exiles, trained in the Florida Everglades by the CIA's Brigade 2506, wore a frog skin-style uniform during the botched Bay of Pigs invasion.

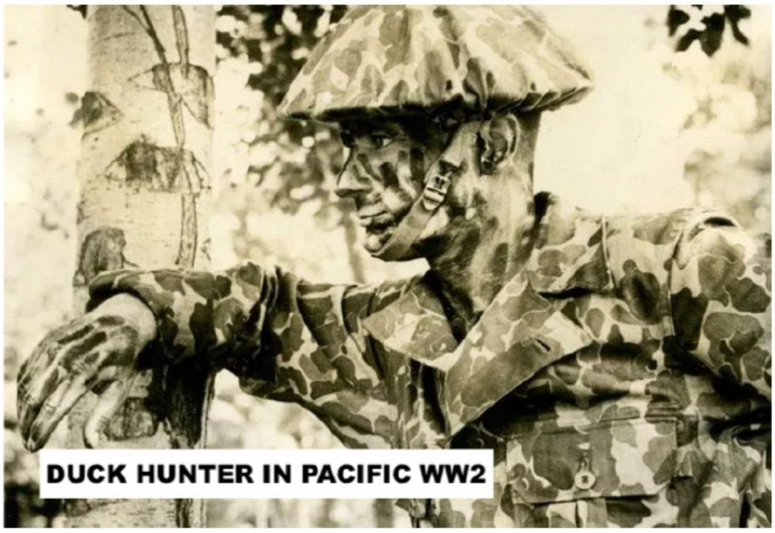


US SPECIAL FORCES ADVISOR IN VIETNAM WEARING A DUCK HUNTER PATTERN

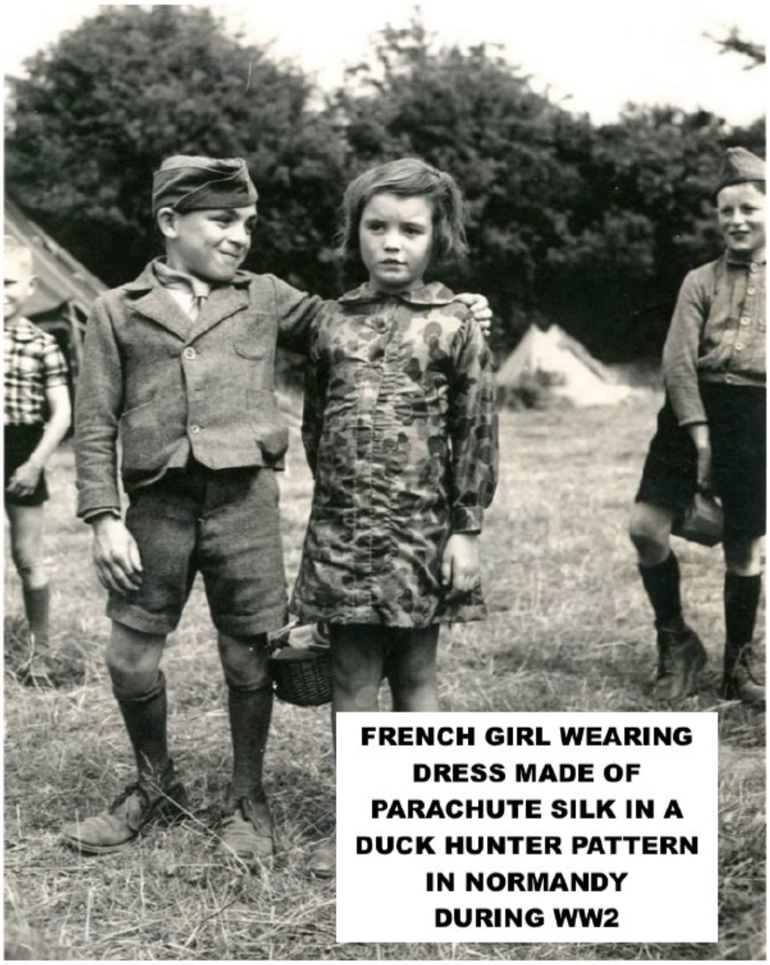
DUCKHUNTER

In Vietnam, selective units personally obtained commercially made clothing that was based on the frog skin pattern, which was popular among civilian hunters at the time. The Americans called it "duck hunter," while the local South Vietnamese troops referred to the disruptive coloration as "beo gam," or leopard.

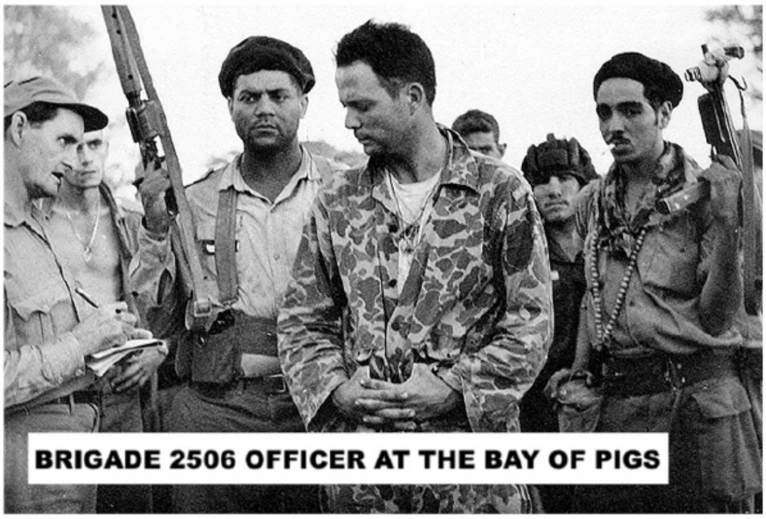
Since the US military didn't have an officially issued camouflage uniform during the Vietnam War, Army Special Forces advisers, sailors and Marines attached to the Military Assistance Command Vietnam – Naval Advisory Group, and those from the CIA-sponsored Civilian Irregular Defense Groups program revived the camouflage. Ultimately, these units found the "tiger stripe" camo more effective, particularly MACV-SOG. The perfect camouflage may not exist, but the frog skin or duck hunter pattern certainly has had its place in history.



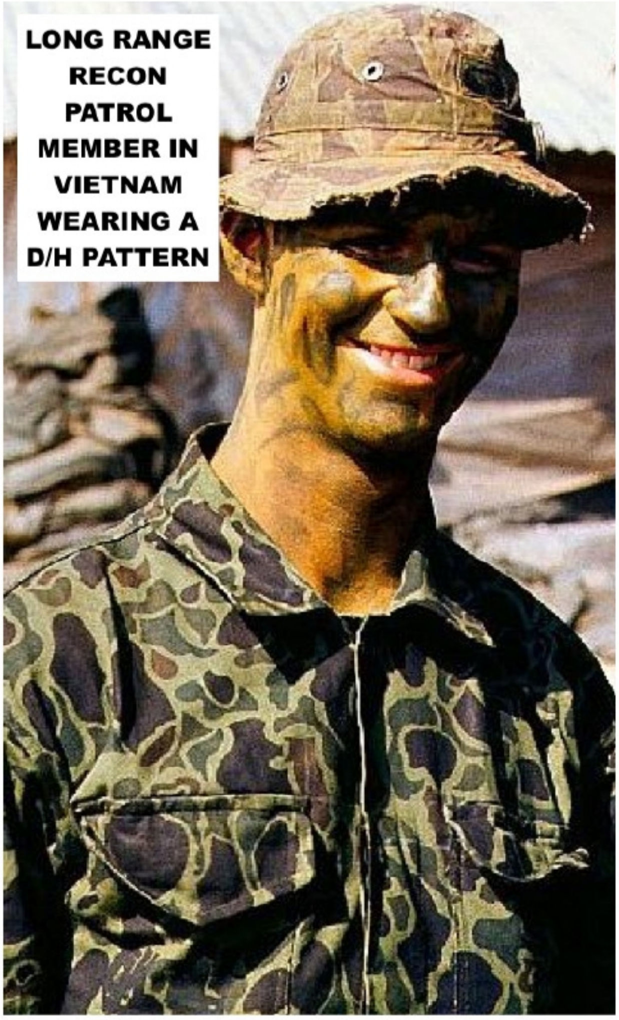
DUCK HUNTER IN PACIFIC WW2



FRENCH GIRL WEARING DRESS MADE OF PARACHUTE SILK IN A DUCK HUNTER PATTERN IN NORMANDY DURING WW2



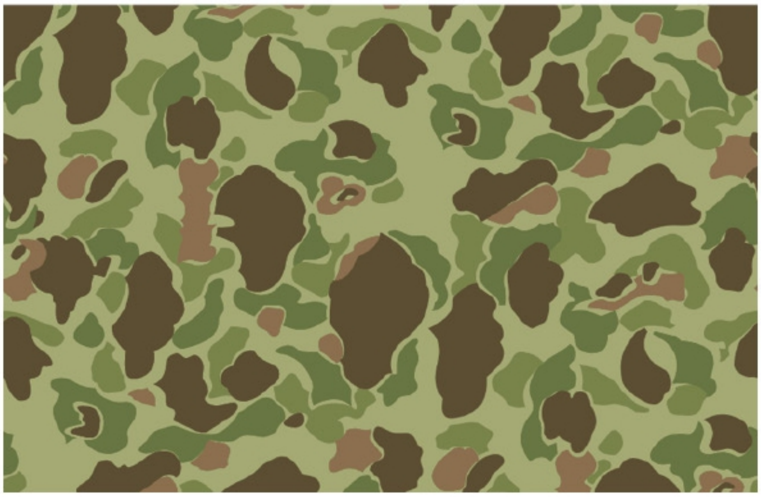
BRIGADE 2506 OFFICER AT THE BAY OF PIGS

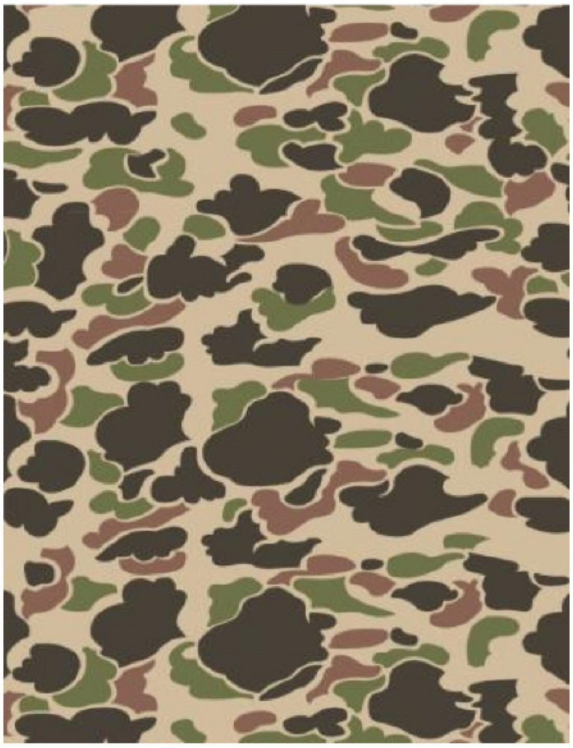


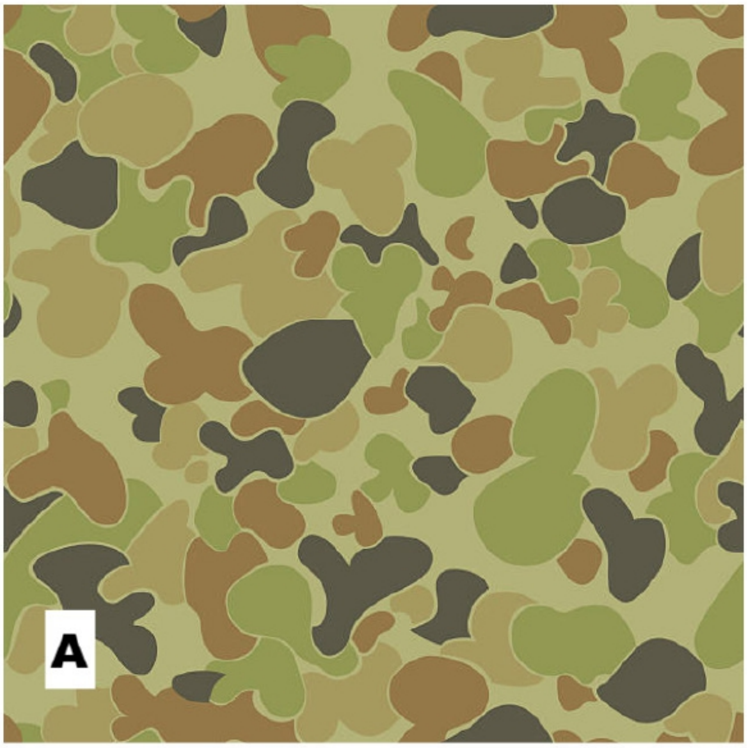
LONG RANGE RECON PATROL MEMBER IN VIETNAM WEARING A D/H PATTERN

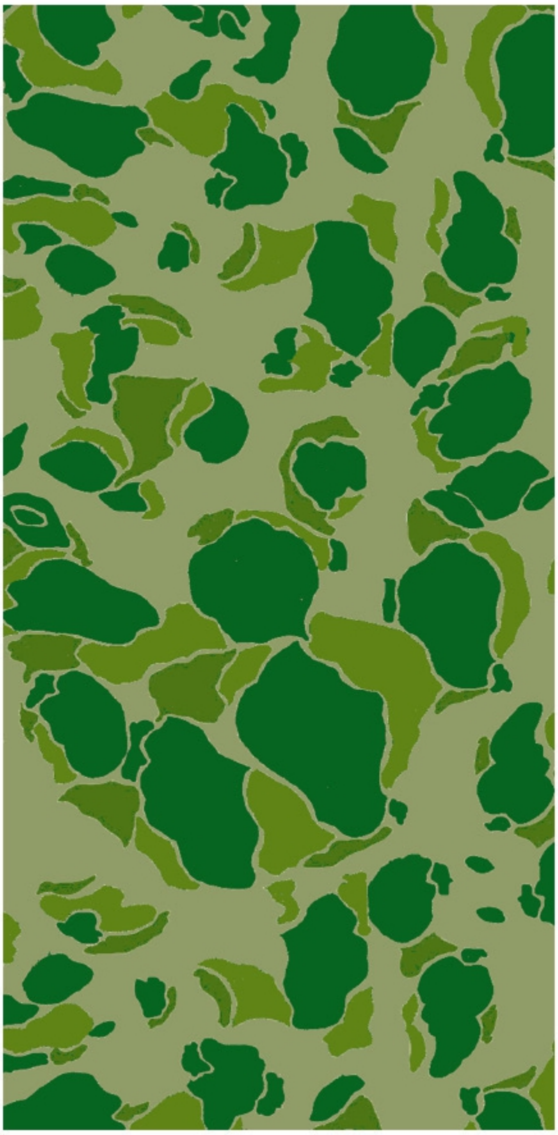
DUCKHUNTER

VARIOUS DUCK HUNTER PATTERNS. THE PATTERN MARKED A IS THE AUSTRALIAN AUSCAM PATTERN WHICH IS BASED ON THE DUCK HUNTER PATTERN

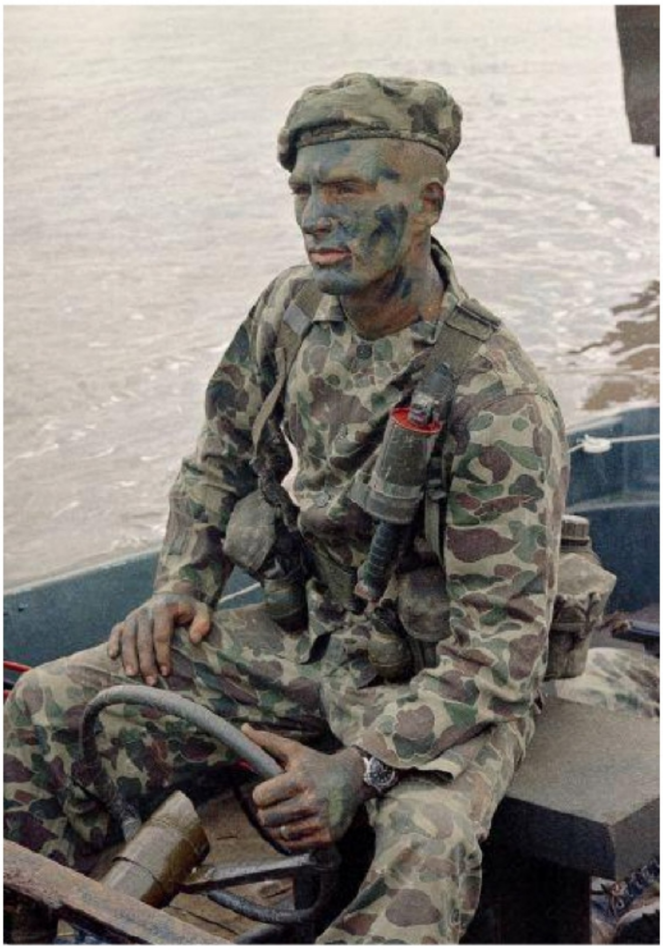


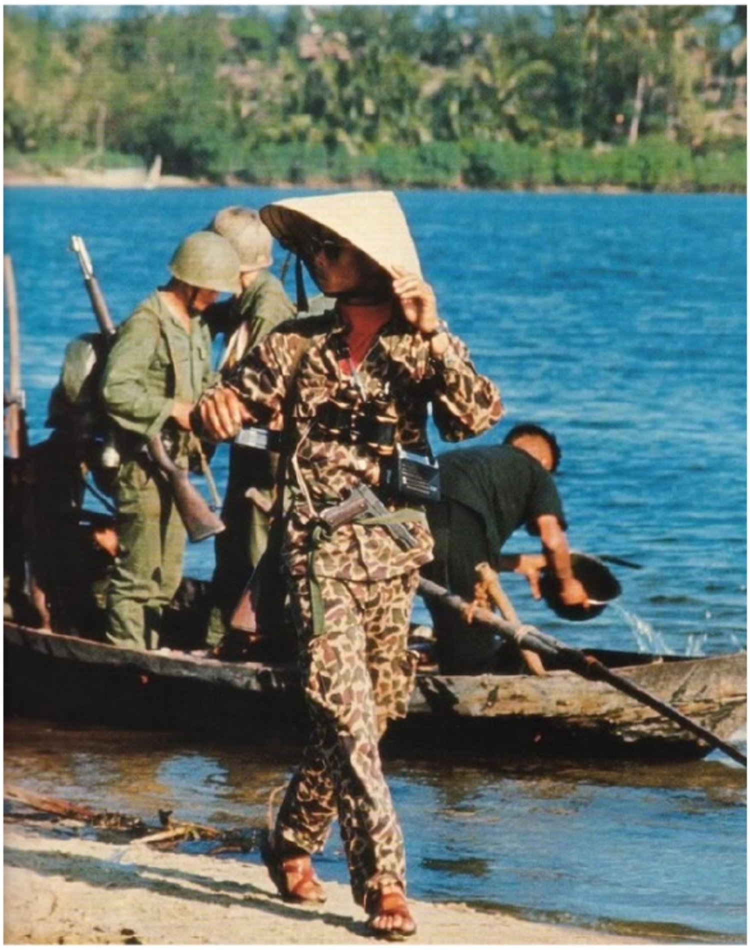




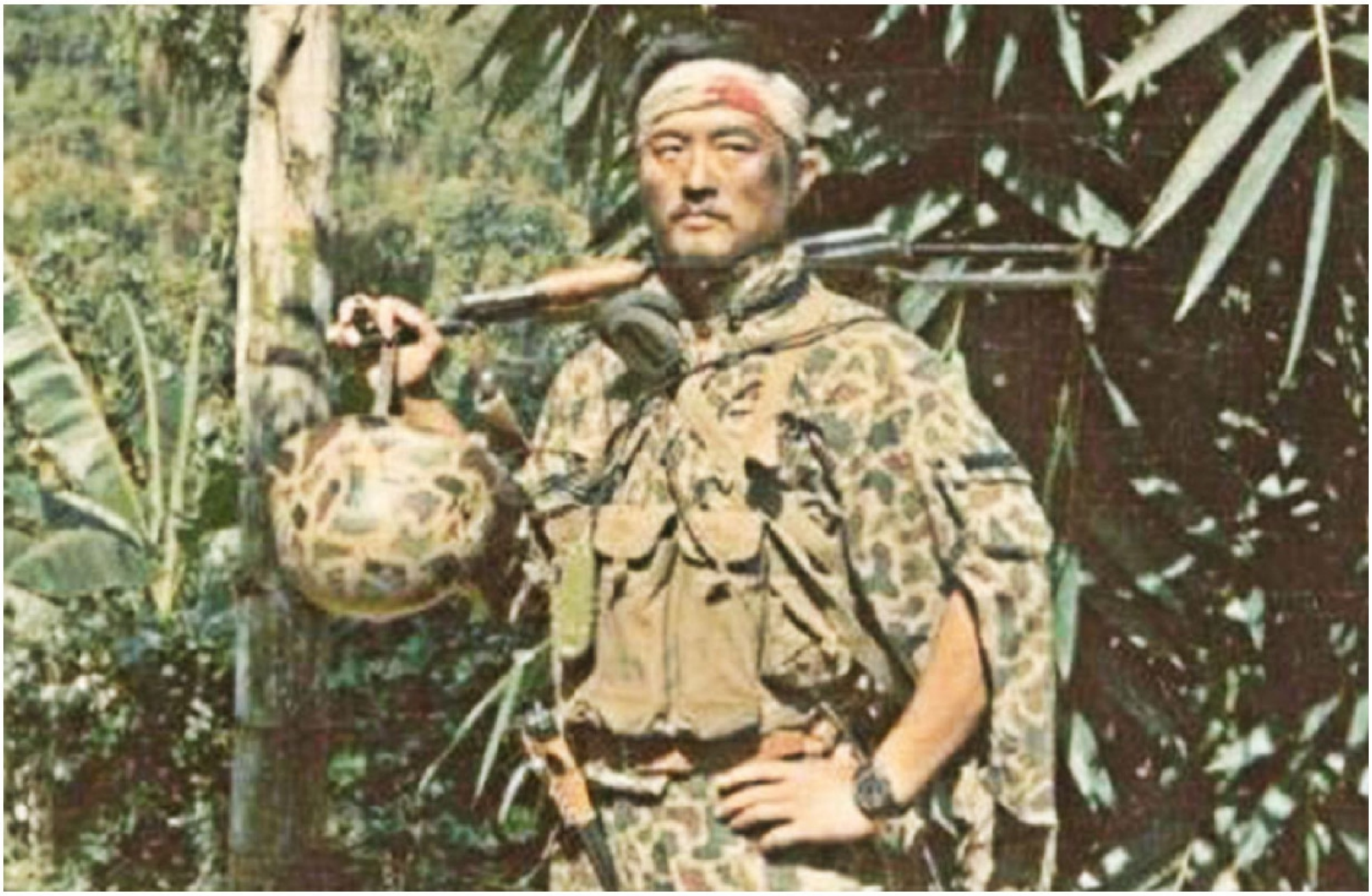


DUCKHUNTER





THE DUCK HUNTER PATTERN IN USE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA



FLECKTARN

Flecktarn also known as Flecktarnmuster or Fleckentarn) is a family of 3-, 4-, 5- or 6-color disruptive camouflage patterns, the most common being the five-color pattern, consisting of dark green, light green, black, red brown and green brown or tan depending on the manufacturer. The original German 5-color pattern was designed for use in European temperate woodland terrain. A 3-color variation called Tropentarn (formerly Wüstentarn) is intended for arid and desert conditions; the German Bundeswehr wore it in Afghanistan. The original German 5-color flecktarn has been adopted, copied and modified by many countries for their own camouflage patterns.

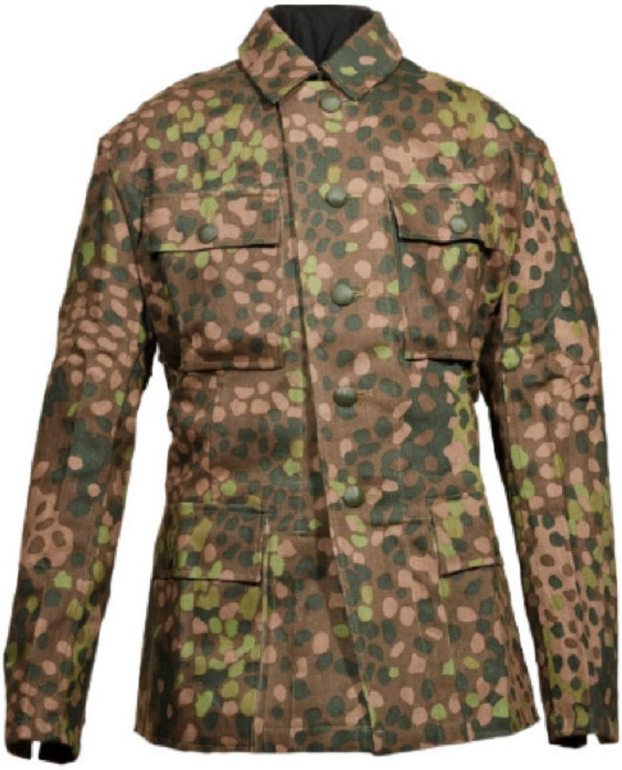
The German Army started experimenting with camouflage patterns before World War II, and some army units used Splittermuster ("splinter pattern") camouflage, first issued in 1931.[2] Waffen-SS combat units used various patterns from 1935 onwards. Many SS camouflage patterns were designed by Prof. Johann Georg Otto Schick.German World War II camouflage patterns formed a family of disruptively patterned military camouflage designs for clothing, used and in the main designed during the Second World War.

The first pattern, Splittertarnmuster ("splinter camouflage pattern"), was designed in 1931 and was initially intended for Zeltbahn shelter halves. The clothing patterns developed from it combined a pattern of interlocking irregular green, brown, and buff polygons with vertical "rain" streaks. Later patterns, all said to have been designed for the Waffen-SS by Johan Georg Otto Schick, evolved into more leaf-like forms with rounded dots or irregular shapes. Camouflage smocks were designed to be reversible, providing camouflage for two seasons, whether summer and autumn, or summer and winter (snow). Distribution was limited to the Waffen-SS, ostensibly because of a patent, though variants were used by other units, including the Luftwaffe. Production was limited by shortage of materials, especially of high quality waterproof cotton duck.

The Reichswehr (Army of the Weimar Republic) started experimenting with camouflage patterns for Wehrmacht uniforms before World War II and some army units used Splittertarnmuster ("splinter camouflage pattern"), first issued in 1931, and based on Zeltbahn shelter halves/groundsheets. Waffen-SS combat units used various patterns from 1935 onwards. The SS camouflage patterns were designed by Johann Georg Otto Schick, a Munich art professor and then the director of the German camouflage research unit, at the request of an SS Major, Wim Brandt. Brandt was an engineer and the commander of the SS-VT reconnaissance battalion, and he was looking for better camouflage.

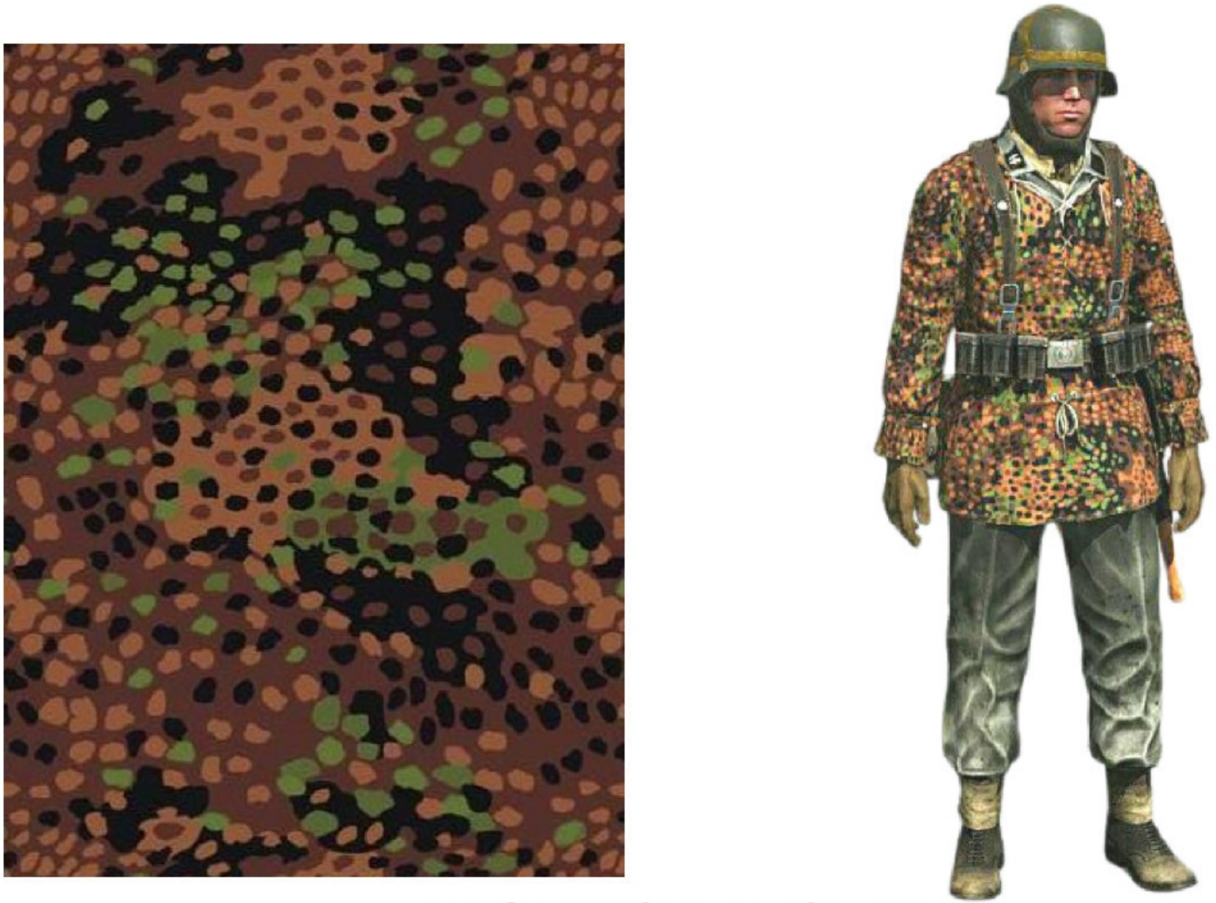
FLECKTARN

Schick had researched the effect of light on trees in summer and in autumn. These led to the idea of reversible camouflage clothing, with green summer patterns on one side, brown autumn patterns on the other. In 1937, the patterns were field tested by the SS-VT Deutschland regiment, resulting in an estimate that they would cut casualties by fifteen percent. In 1938, a reversible spring/ autumn helmet cover, smock, and sniper's face mask in Schick's forest patterns on waterproof cotton duck were patented for the Waffen-SS. The patent is said to have prevented the Wehrmacht from using the patterns, which became a distinctive emblem of the Waffen-SS during the war. However, patterned uniforms were worn by some other units, including from 1941 the Luftwaffe, which had its own version of Splittertarnmuster, as well as the Kriegsmarine (navy), the Fallschirmjäger (paratroops), and the Waffen-SS.The 1945 Leibermuster was planned to be issued to both the SS and the Wehrmacht, but it appeared too late to be widely distributed.

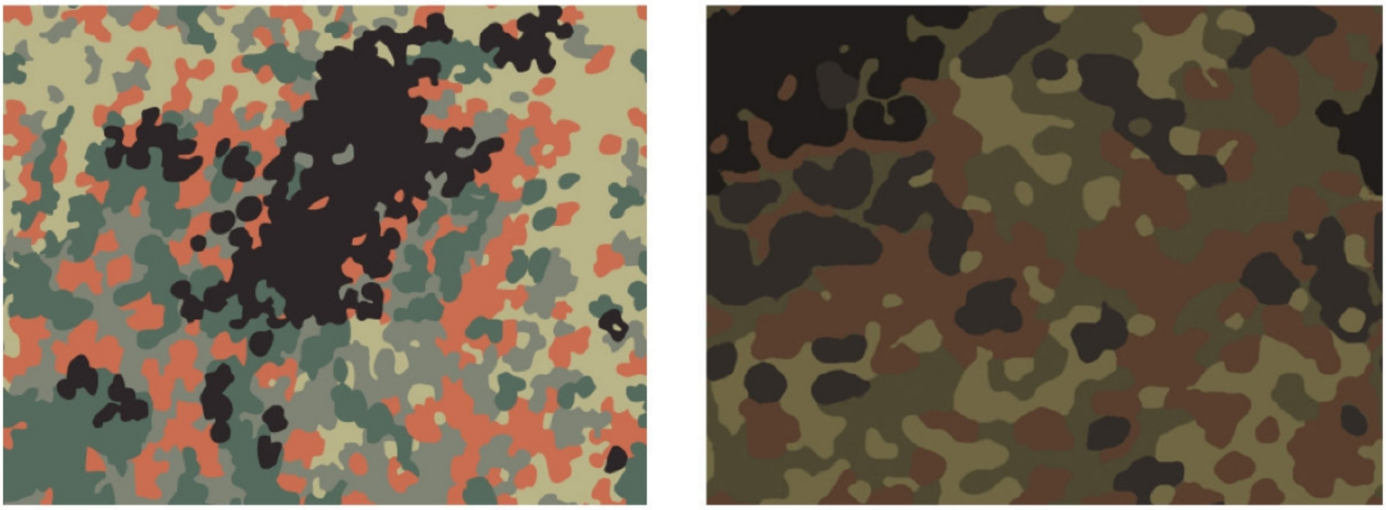


GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE EXAMPLES DURING WW2

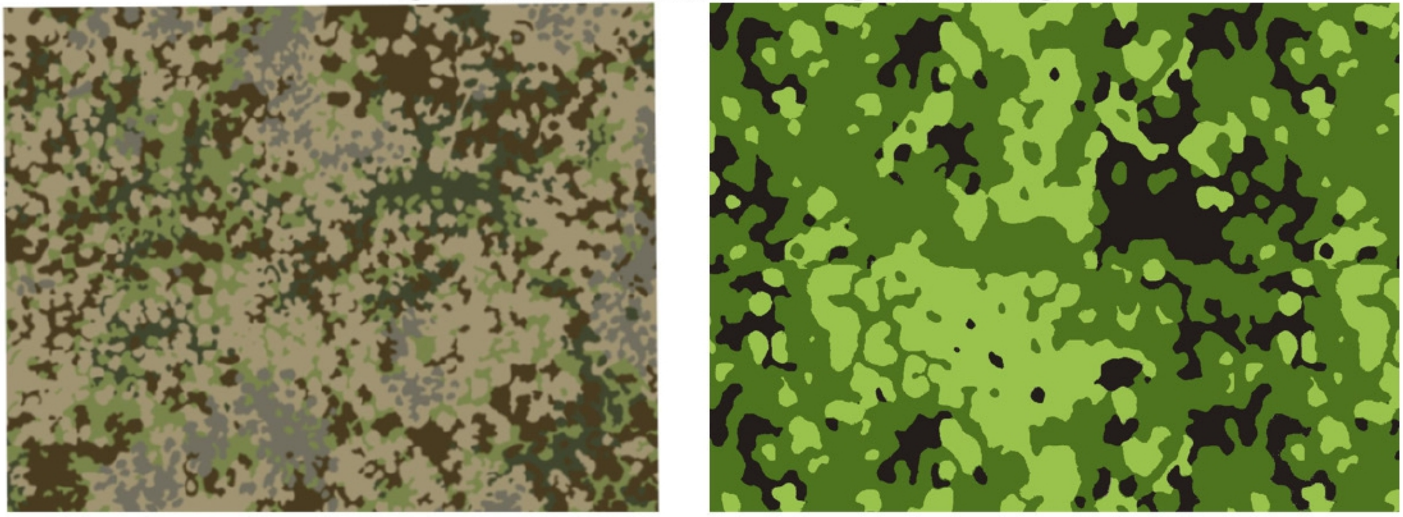
FLECKTARN



WW2 ERBSENMUSTER



GERMAN ARMY FLECKTARNS



DESERT AND TROPICAL PATTERNS

FLECKTARN

Production of groundsheets, helmet covers and smocks by the Warei, Forster and Joring companies began in November 1938. They were initially hand-printed, limiting deliveries by January 1939 to only 8,400 groundsheets and 6,800 helmet covers and a small number of smocks. By June 1940, machine printing had taken over, and 33,000 smocks were made for the Waffen-SS. Supplies of high quality cotton duck, however, remained critically short throughout the war, and essentially ran out in January 1943. It was replaced by non-waterproof cotton drill cloth.

UKRAINIAN AZOV BATTALION MEMBERS ON PARADE IN FLECKTARN. THE UNIT IS A NEO NAZI NATIONAL GUARD UNIT

АЗОВ

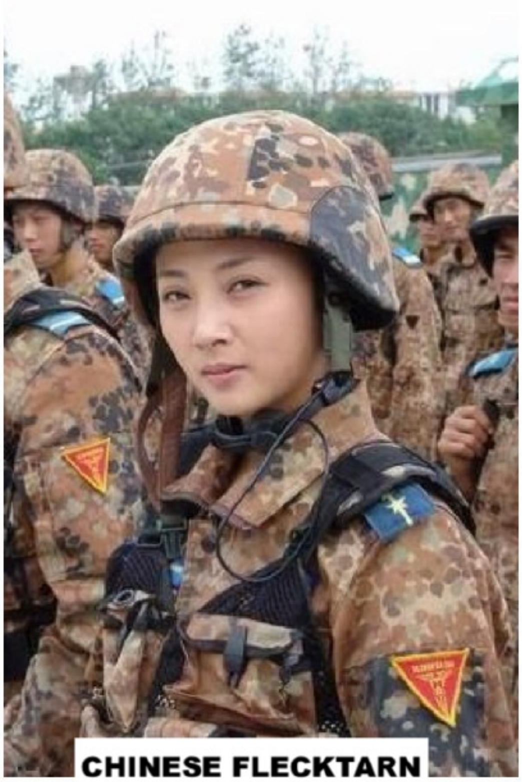
MEMERS OF THE UDF (ULSTER DEFENCE FORCE) WEARING FLECKTARN SURPLUS PARKAS DURING A SHOW OF FORCE.

In 1976, the Bundeswehr in Germany developed a number of prototype camouflage patterns, to be trialled as replacements for the solid olive-grey "moleskin" combat uniform. At least four distinct camouflage patterns were tested during Bundeswehr Truppenversuch 76 ("Bundeswehr Troop Trial 76"). These were based on patterns in nature: one was called "Dots" or "Points"; another was called "Ragged Leaf" or "Saw Tooth Edge"; another was based on pine needles in winter.

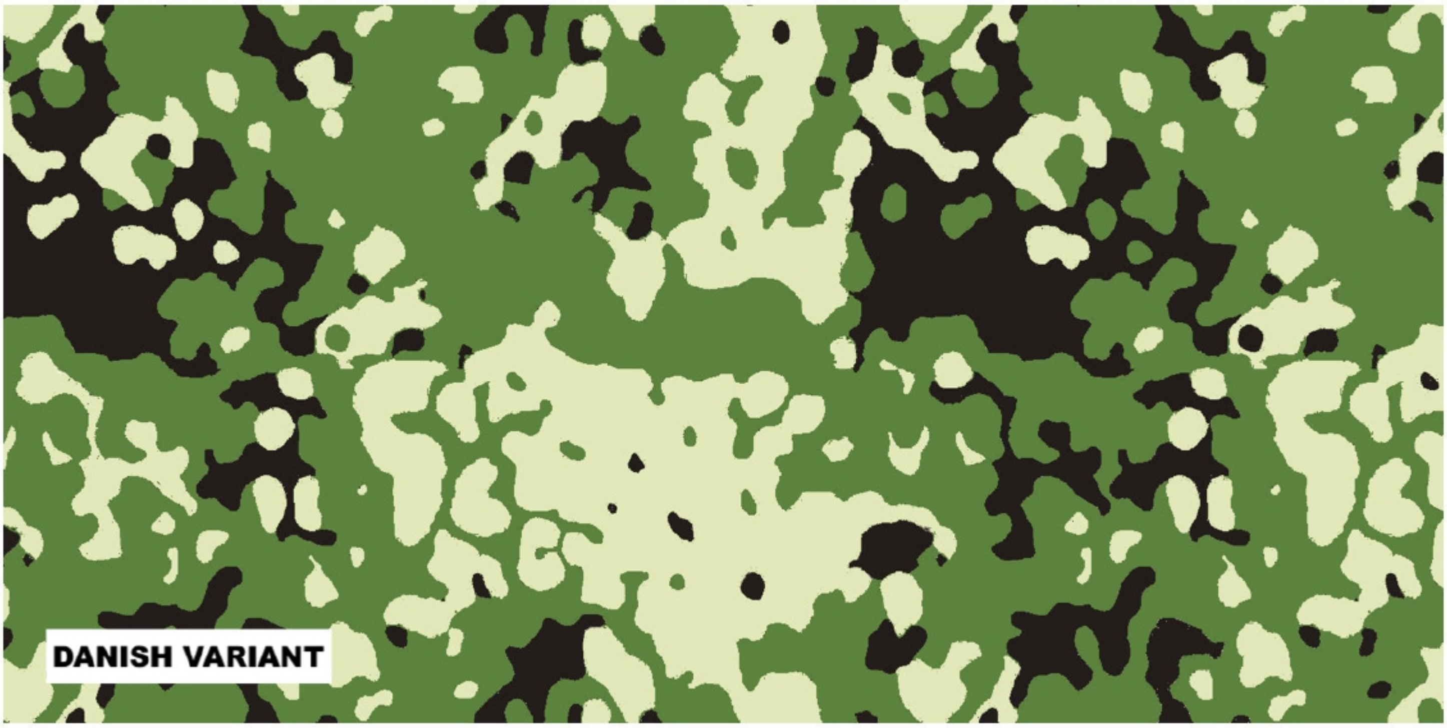
Designed by the German company Marquardt & Schulz, several patterns were developed and tested by the German military. The pattern named "Flecktarn B" was chosen as the final pattern for use. The word flecktarn is a composite formed from the German words Fleck (spot, blot, patch or pattern) and Tarnung (camouflage). The Bundeswehr kept its green combat dress throughout the 1980s, however, while trials were conducted. Flecktarn was only widely introduced in 1990 in a newly reunited Germany.

FLECKTARN

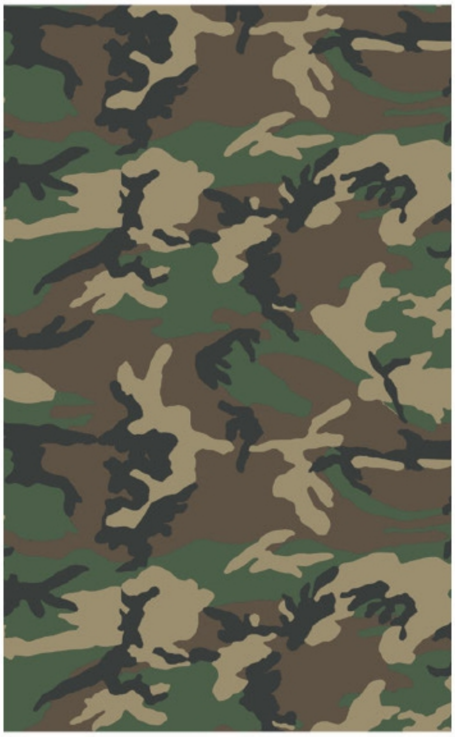
In Germany, the Flecktarn camouflage pattern is used by all Bundeswehr service branches, the Heer (army), the Luftwaffe (air force), some Marine (navy) units and even the Sanitätsdienst (medical service). Its official name is 5 Farben-Tarndruck der Bundeswehr (5-color camouflage print of the Bundeswehr). This temperate Flecktarn 5-color scheme consists of 15% light green, 20% light olive, 35% dark green, 20% brown and 10% black. The Dutch military tested the pattern and rejected it, allegedly because it was "too aggressive". Flecktarn was seen as controversial because of its resemblance to the Waffen-SS "peas" and "oak leaves" patterns, which also used dots in various colors


CHINESE FLECKTARN

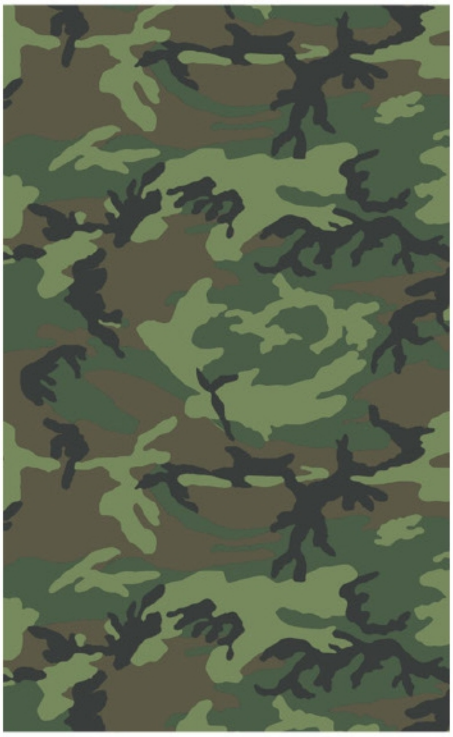
In 2016, there were tests being conducted by the Research Institute of materials and property of the Bundeswehr (Wehrwissenschaftliche Institut für Werk- und Betriebsstoffe – WIWeB) on a new pattern called Multitarn as a potential replacement for Flecktarn. Flecktarn is the basis for the Bundeswehr's Tropentarn desert camouflage, the Danish military's T/78 and M/84 camouflage, including a desert variation of the Danish pattern. Several variations of the Flecktarn camouflage are also used by the Russian military, one is called Sever ("north"), sometimes also referred as Flectarn-D while another variant is called Tochka-4. Other country's variations include Japan's Type II Camouflage;Type 03 Plateau camouflage, used by the Chinese military in Tibet (and some Russian Special Forces); and an urban variation used by some police units in Poland. A Chinese-made commercially available variant with 3 of the 5 color screens reversed has been used by some units of the Kyrgyzstan military.


DANISH VARIANT

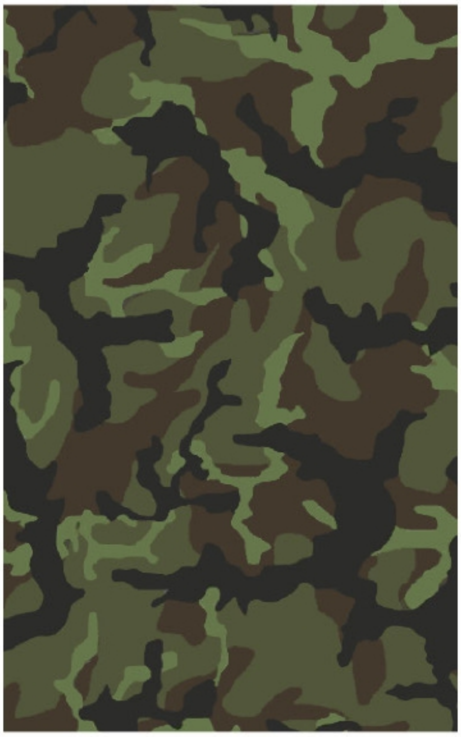
ERDL



HIGHLAND



LOWLAND



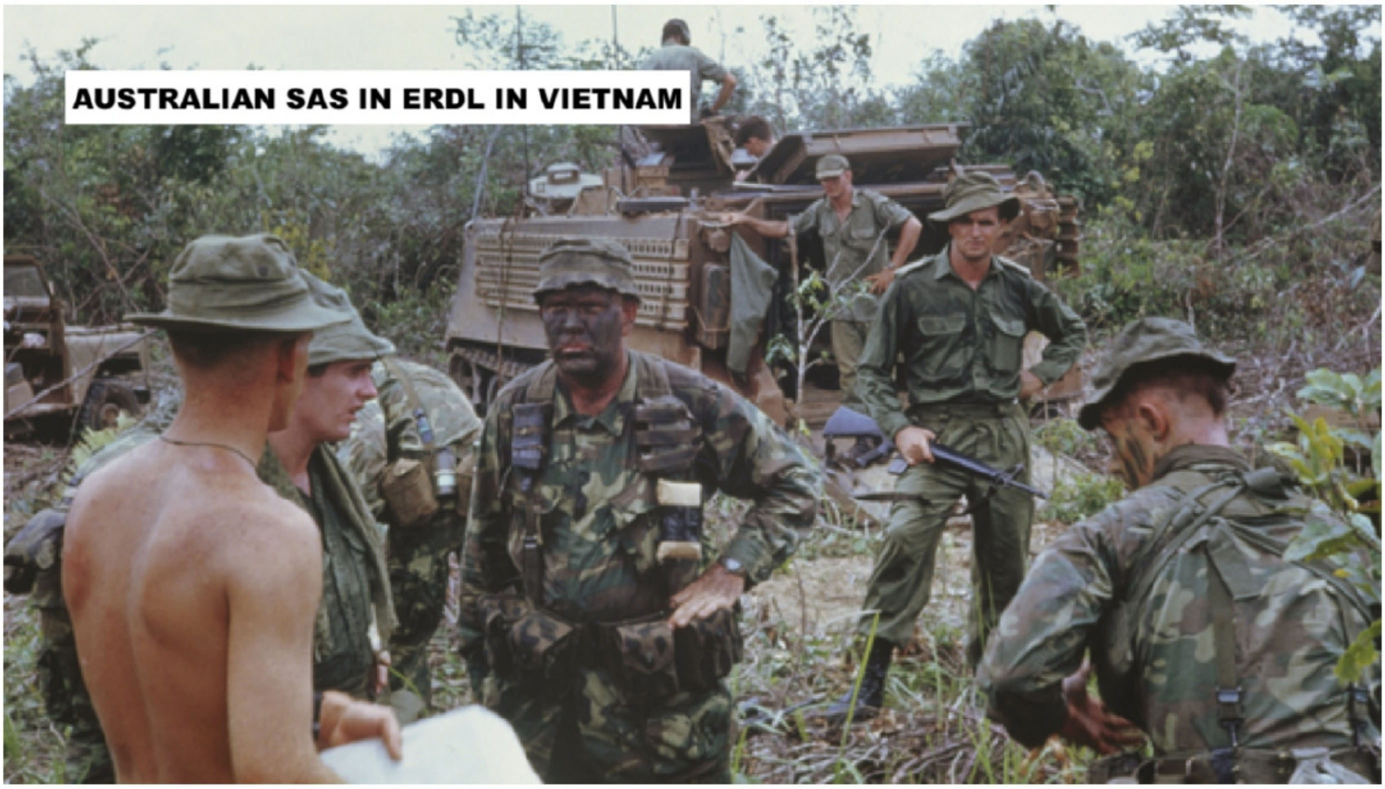
CZECH VZ.95 PATTERN

The ERDL pattern, also known as the Leaf pattern, is a camouflage pattern developed by the United States Army at its Engineer Research & Development Laboratories (ERDL) in 1948. It was not used until the Vietnam War, when it was issued to elite reconnaissance and special operations units beginning early 1967. The pattern consists of four colors printed in an interlocking pattern. It was initially produced in a green-dominant colorway, consisting of large organic shapes in olive green and brown, black ‘branches’, and light green ‘leaf highlights’. Shortly thereafter a brown-dominant scheme (with the light green replaced by light tan) was manufactured. The two patterns are also unofficially known as "Lowland" and "Highland" ERDL, respectively.

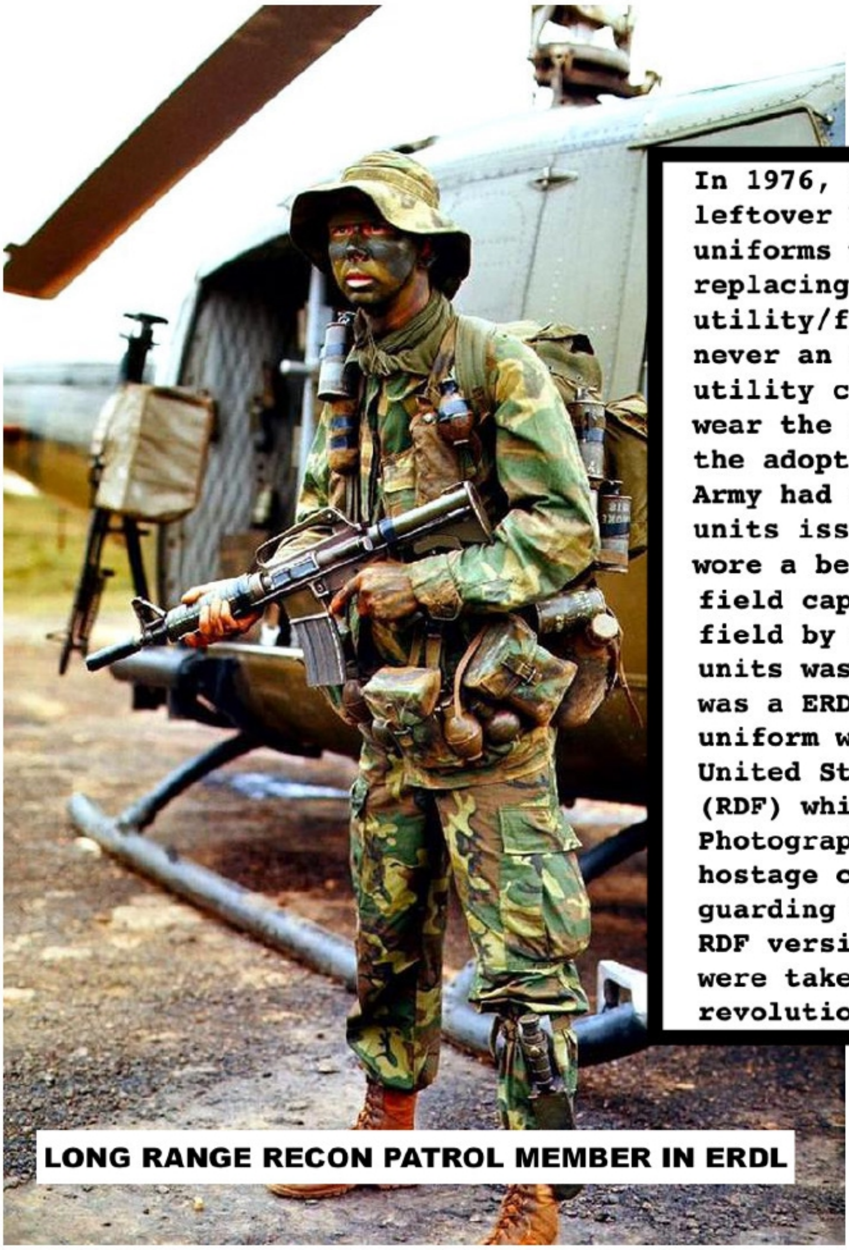
The United States Marine Corps (USMC) adopted the green "Lowland" version as standard issue in South Vietnam from 1968, and later the U.S. Army introduced it on a wide scale in Southeast Asia.
The ERDL-pattern combat uniform was identical in cut to the OG-107 Tropical Combat uniform, commonly called "jungle fatigues", it was issued alongside.[8] It was common for Marines to wear mixes of ERDL and OG-107 jungle fatigues, which was authorized owing to periodic shortages. Australian and New Zealand SAS members were also issued U.S.-spec tropical combat uniforms in ERDL during their time in the Vietnam War. By the end of the Vietnam War, U.S. servicemen wore camouflage combat dress as the norm.

Following the withdrawal of the U.S. military from South Vietnam in 1973, the U.S. Army no longer routinely issued camouflage clothing. The 1st Battalion, 13th Infantry Regiment wore the ERDL-leaf pattern as an experiment in the early 1970s from January 1973 to 1974 in Baumholder, Germany. Soldiers in the 1st and 2d Ranger Battalions (1/75 & 2/75 Ranger [Airborne]) received ERDL jungle fatigues of all three varieties as organizational issue, and during this same period U.S. Army Special Forces Groups, the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, the 82d Airborne Division and 36th Airborne Brigade (Texas National Guard) were issued the ERDL jungle fatigues until replaced by BDUs. 1st Battalion (mechanized), 41st Infantry, wore ERDL uniforms in 1974 and 1975. This unit was the "tip of the spear" for the Second Armored Division with assignments at Ft. Hood, Texas and Hohenfels, West Germany.

ERDL



AUSTRALIAN SAS IN ERDL IN VIETNAM

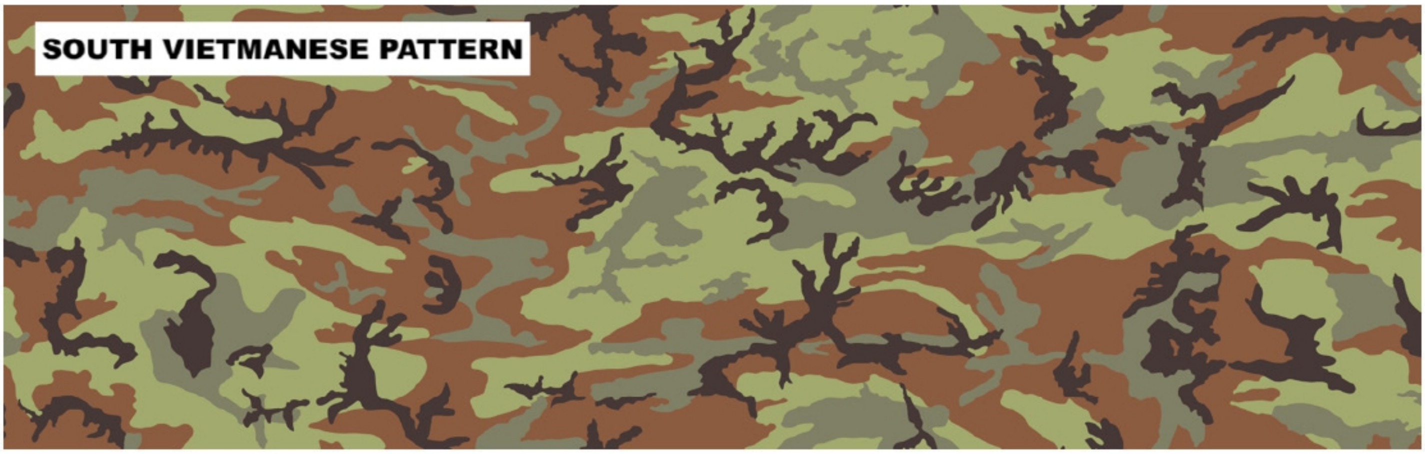


LONG RANGE RECON PATROL MEMBER IN ERDL

In 1976, the Marines obtained the leftover Vietnam War-era ERDL pattern uniforms which became general issue, replacing the solid OG-107 sateen utility/fatigue uniform. As there was never an ERDL pattern Marine-style utility cap, the Marines continued to wear the solid OG utility hat until the adoption of the BDU pattern. The Army had a similar problem— while most units issued ERDL pattern uniforms wore a beret in garrison, the M1951 field cap or patrol cap worn in the field by Ranger and Special Forces units was a solid OG. However there was a ERDL pattern boonie hat. The uniform was to be used to equip the United States Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) while on tropical missions. Photographs during the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis show U.S. marines guarding the U.S. embassy wearing the RDF version ERDL uniforms when they were taken hostage by Iranian revolutionaries

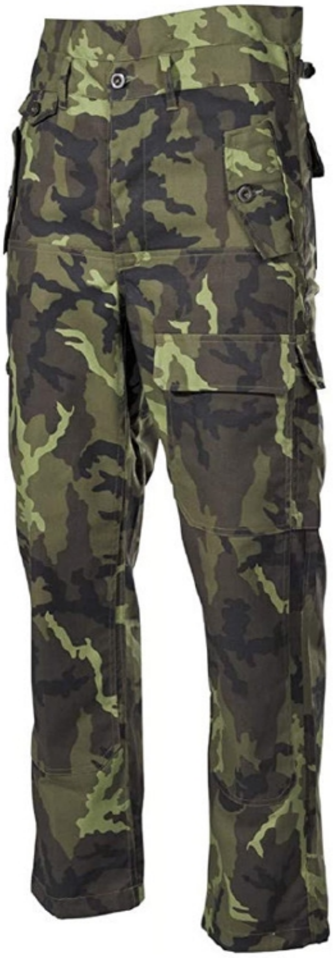
ERDL

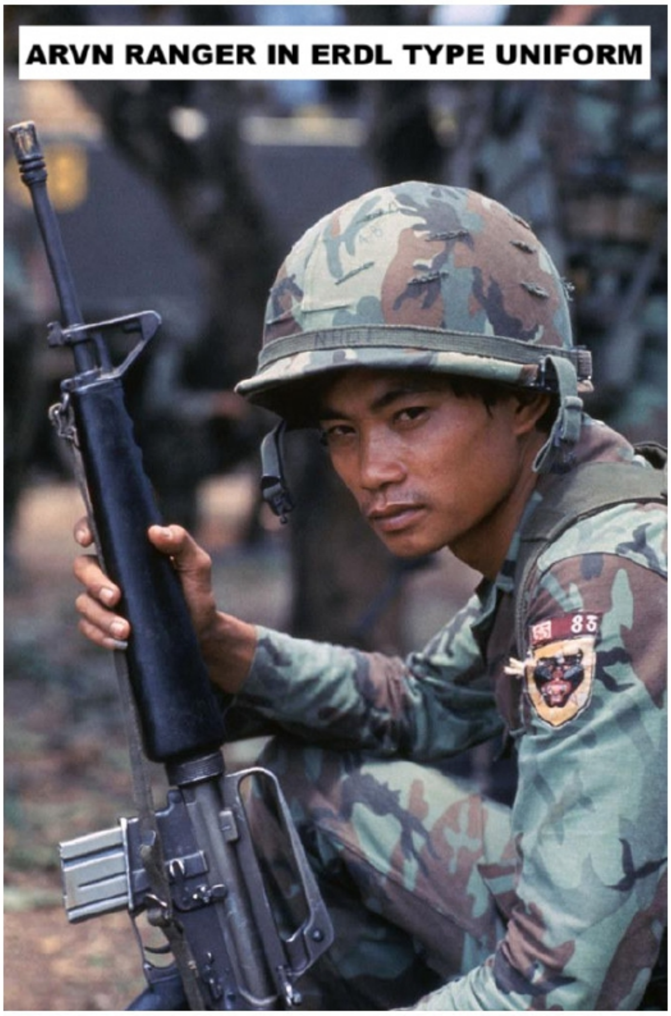
It was not until 1981 that the Army approved another camouflaged uniform. That year it officially introduced the M81 Battle Dress Uniform (BDU) in Woodland pattern, an enlarged and slightly altered version of ERDL, to supply all arms of the U.S. military. The last batches of the ERDL-patterned fatigues saw service into the 1980s, notably during Operation Eagle Claw, peacekeeping operations in Beirut, and the invasion of Grenada.



SOUTH VIETMANESE PATTERN

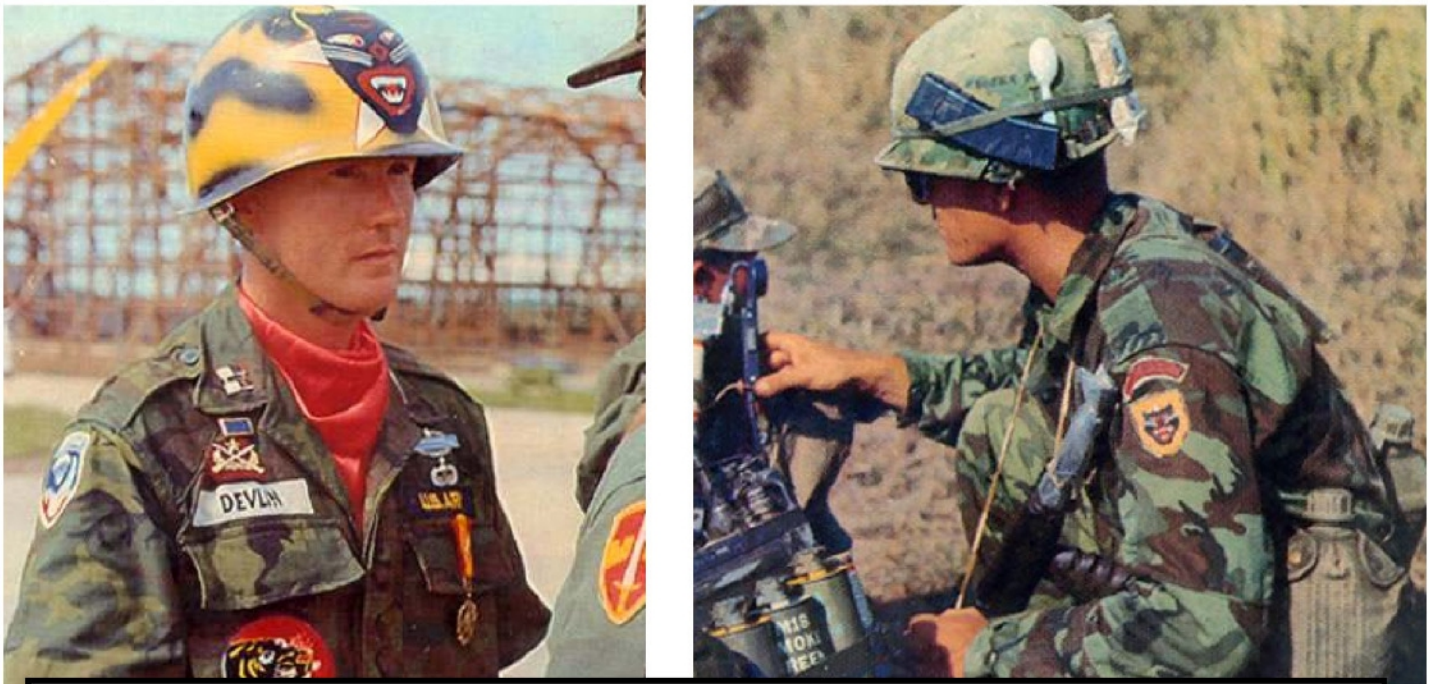
CZECH TROUSERS





ARVN RANGER IN ERDL TYPE UNIFORM

ERDL



US ARMY ADVISORS TO THE ARVN RANGERS IN SOUTH VIETMANESE ERDL PATTERN FATIGUES

The ERDL pattern was used on official and unofficial U.S. military garments in Southeast Asia (SEA), in both ground and aviation garment versions, from 1967 to the war's end. Early production on the ERDL ran into problems due to roller slippage, which results in inconsistencies with the patterns that were printed.

On official ground combat garments, the ERDL pattern was first applied to the third model Tropical Combat Uniform around 1967, and was printed onto a lightweight cotton poplin textile material. This poplin uniform was very short-lived, but it did see combat use in SEA by various U.S. special operations and some other units. Soon afterward, the ERDL pattern was printed onto the standard rip-stop cotton textile material. This ERDL rip-stop cotton Tropical Combat Uniform version thus saw wide use in SEA after 1968, with special operations units and also regular units, especially as ground combat operations continued throughout the war up to late 1972.

On official aviation combat garments, the ERDL pattern was used on the USAF Type K-2B flying coveralls, in a cotton poplin textile version. The USAF ERDL coveralls saw some use in SEA from 1967–69, until replaced by Nomex coveralls in 1970. The U.S. Navy also produced an official ERDL aviation garment in their MIL-C-5390G pattern, produced in a cotton twill textile. These Navy ERDL coveralls saw very limited SEA use from 1967–68, as their Nomex coveralls were already in use.

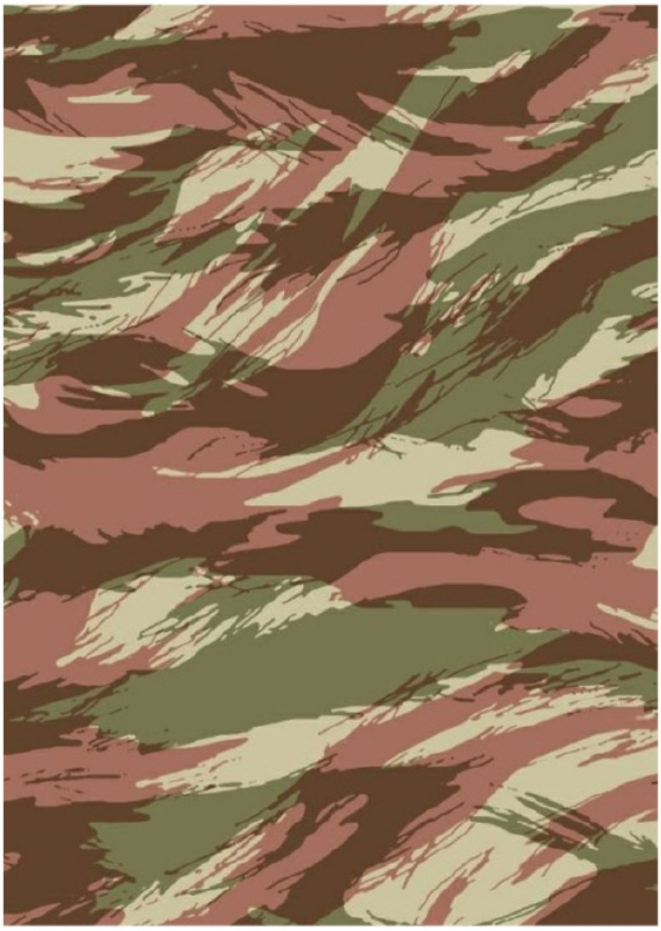
On unofficial and commercial garments, the ERDL pattern was copied and used by U.S. commercial textile manufacturers in the late 1960s, and applied to various commercial camouflage garments for hunting or unofficial military use. Some commercial ERDL garment examples were made using cotton poplin material, and others were made in the standard rip-stop cotton material. Many commercial ERDL garment examples of the time were made in the pattern mirroring the standard OG-107 fatigue uniforms, with a standard tucked-in shirt, and conventional trousers design. These commercial ERDL OG-107 fatigue-style garments did see some combat use in SEA, such as with U.S. Navy tactical jet aviators in the 1968 timeframe. Some USAF aviators also purchased locally tailor-made ERDL garments for combat and off-duty use. Additionally, some tropical combat uniforms were made by local tailors in the ERDL rip-stop material, which were particularly useful when a classified mission required the use of 'sanitized' or 'sterile' apparel, and equipment.

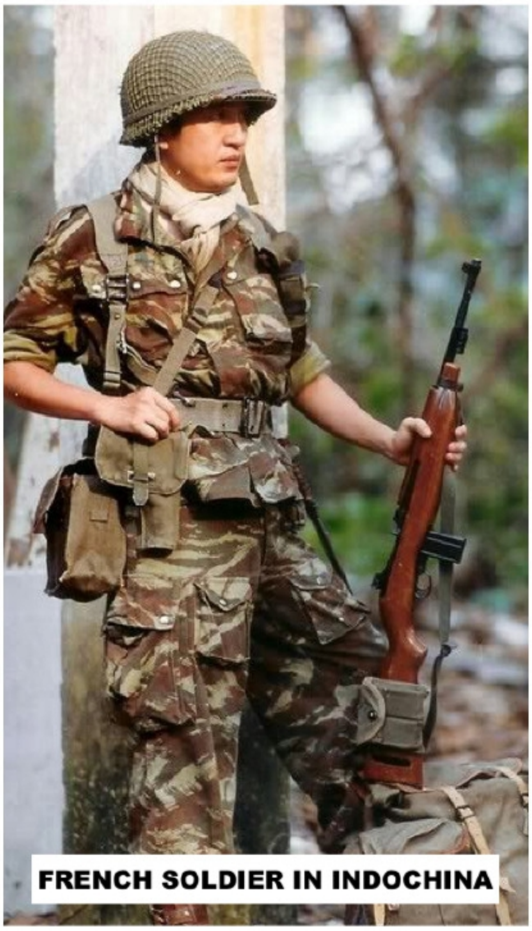
ENTER ZINE

ISSUE 2

CYBERPUNK

LIZARD



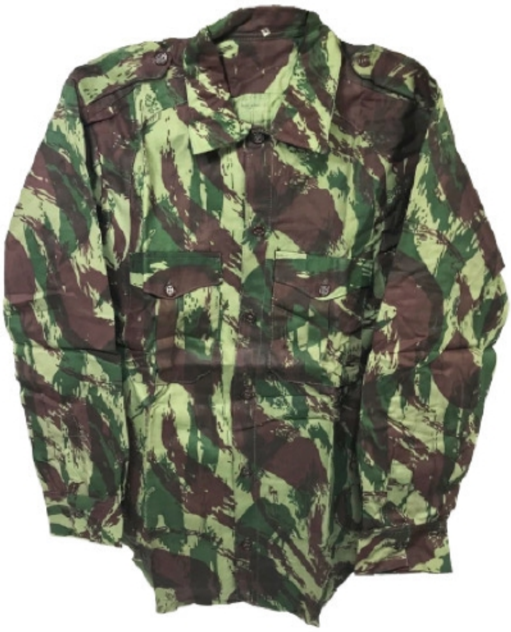


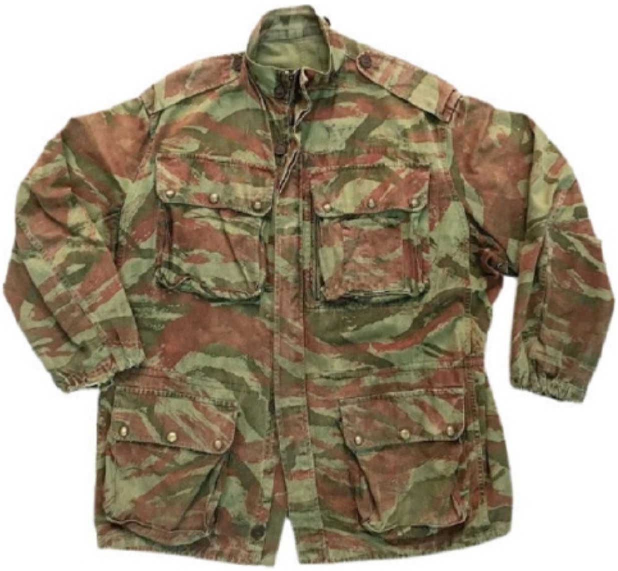
FRENCH SOLDIER IN INDOCHINA

The lizard pattern (TAP47 pattern or Leopard pattern for the French) is a family of many related designs of military camouflage pattern, first used by the French Army on uniforms from 1947 to the late 1980s. It was based on the British paratroopers' Denison smock.The use of the pattern is widespread in Africa, despite its association with France, because armed factions and militaries tend to obtain them from whichever source has it available.

There are two major types of lizard pattern, horizontal like the original French design, and vertical like the early variant developed by Portugal. In addition, the Vietnam War tigerstripe pattern is descended from Lizard.

PORTUGUESE VERTICAL

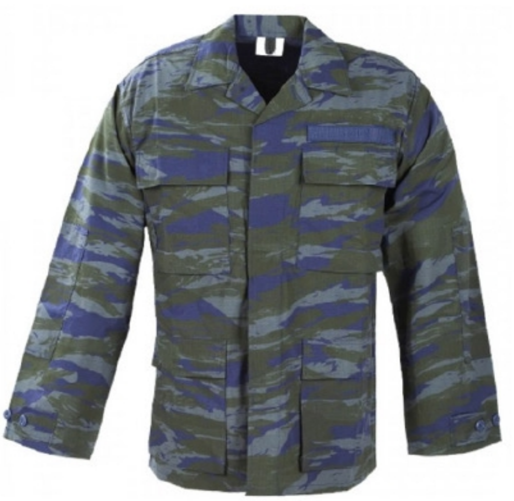




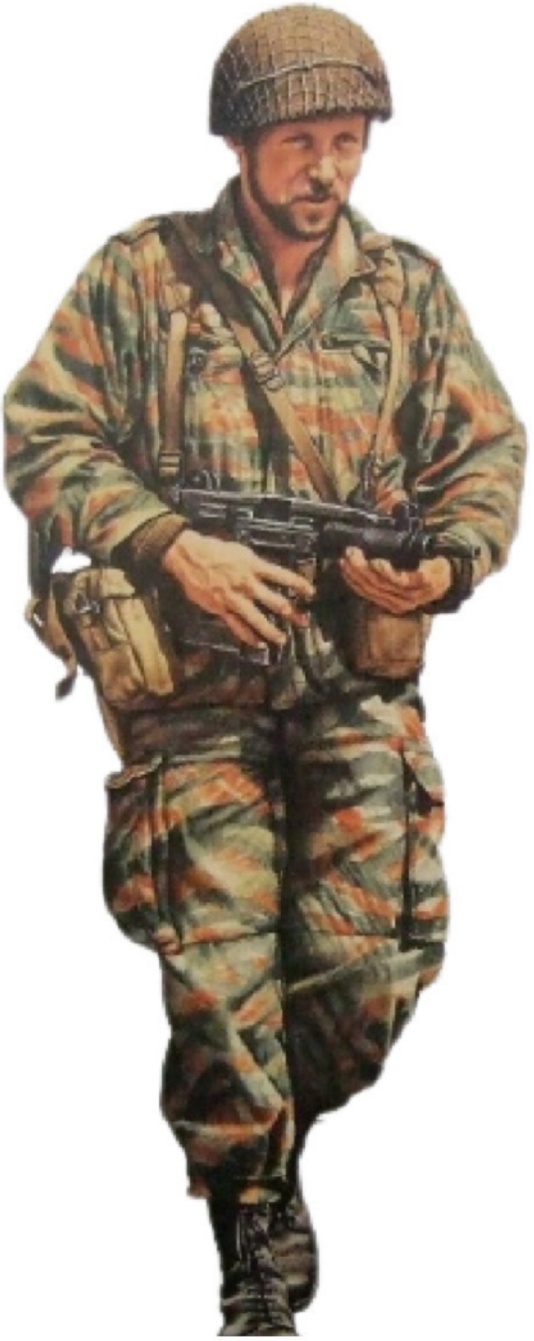
FRENCH HORIZONTAL

LIZARD

LIZARD



GREEK AIRFORCE LIZARD JACKET



IDF PARATROOPER IN
FRENCH LIZARD CAMO

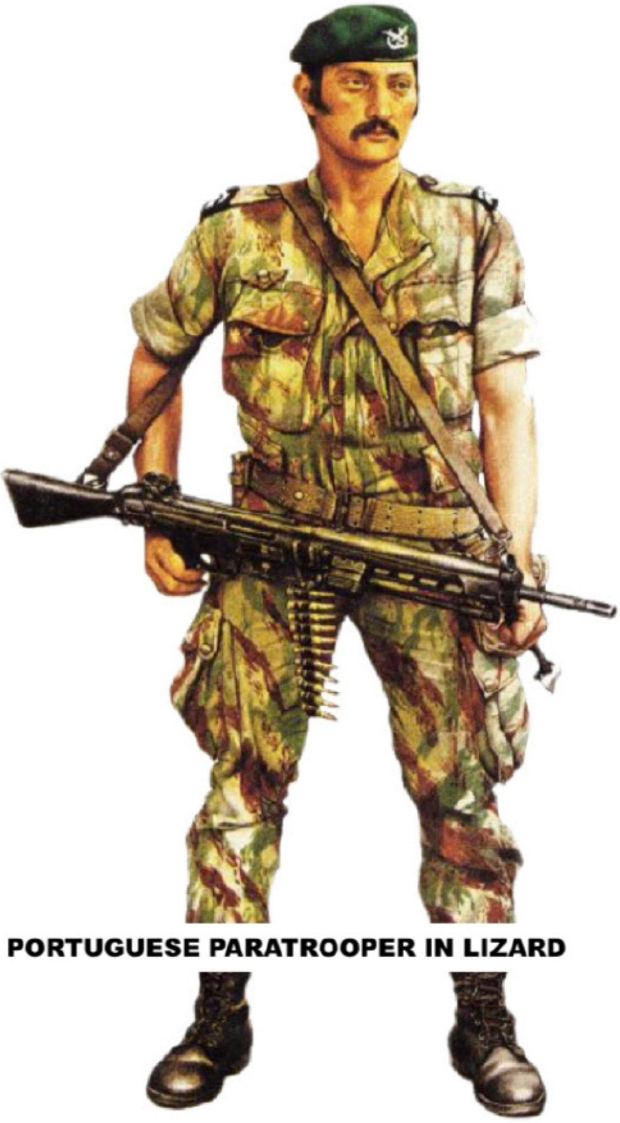
Lizard patterns have two overlapping prints, generally green and brown, printed with gaps so that a third dyed color, such as a lighter green or khaki, makes up a large part of the pattern. In this, it is printed like earlier British patterns used on that country's Paratroopers Denison smocks. Lizard patterns have narrower printed areas than the British patterns, and the original form had a strong horizontal orientation, disrupting the vertical form of the soldier's body.Horizontal lizard patterns in different colour forms were made by the French. A copy of the French pattern, made in Asia, was adopted by some African countries such as Chad, Gabon, Rwanda, and Sudan. In around 1970 Cuba designed a gray variety, used by Cuba and by the FAPLA of Angola. Greece has used a range of horizontal lizard patterns from the 1960s. Russian Spetsnaz and interior ministry troops wear horizontal lizard patterns.The Israel Defence Force used actual French lizard uniforms (donated by France) until 1968, alongside plain (unpatterned) battledress.French lizard was among the patterns used in Congo in 1978.

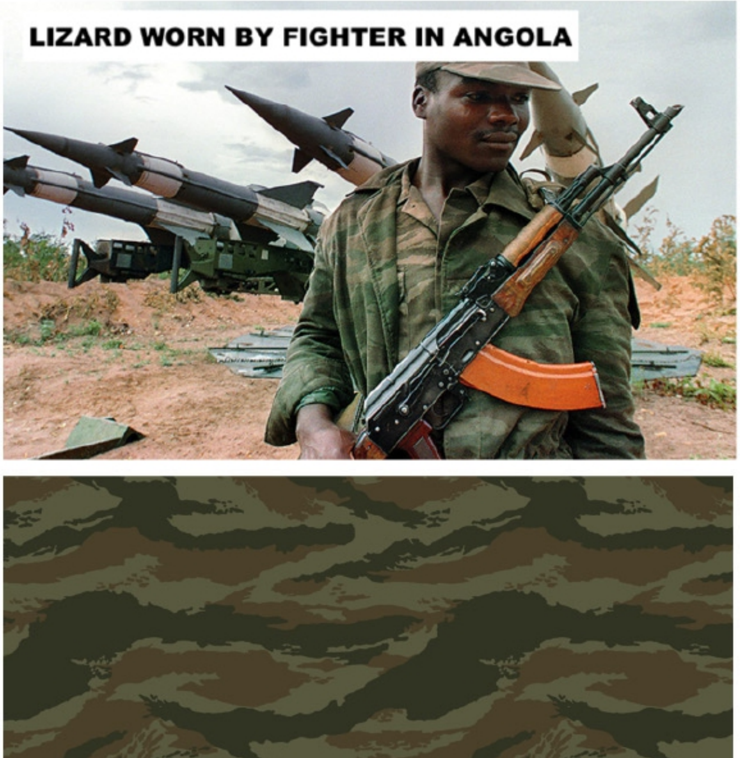
After the Algerian War the "Troupes Aéroportée" (Airborne Troops) "Tenue Leopard"/"tenues de saut" was officially withdrawn from French service in January 1963 as it was felt to be a reminder of the Paratroops mutiny. It was initially replaced with the olive green M1947 "trellis/tenue de compagne" and later the newer green "trellis Satin M1964" in 1971 which became the "tenue F-1", the forest camouflage CCE was introduced in 1991. However, the "tenue camouflee toutes armes" variant was worn by the entire Foreign Legion throughout the 1960s and by Foreign Legion paratroops into the early 1980s until finally replaced by the “tenue F1.

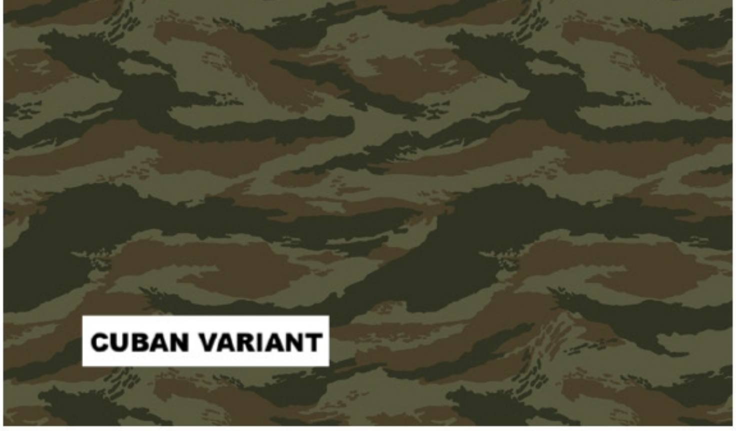
LIZARD

Vertical lizard patterns in different colorways were apparently developed in Portugal from the original French horizontal patterns. The lizard pattern had been in use in Portugal since 1956 with the Air Force's Paratroopers, being extended to the Army's Special Rifles units in 1960. With the Portuguese Military engaged in the Overseas Wars mainly fought in the African jungles, the camouflaged uniform was issued throughout the whole Army and some units of the Navy and Air Force. In 1963, a vertical lizard pattern was developed, this replacing the French horizontal pattern. Paradoxically, the Portuguese vertical lizard pattern become popular amongst some of the guerrillas that opposed Portugal in the Overseas Wars and was later adopted by the armed forces of some of the former Portuguese African colonies after their independence.

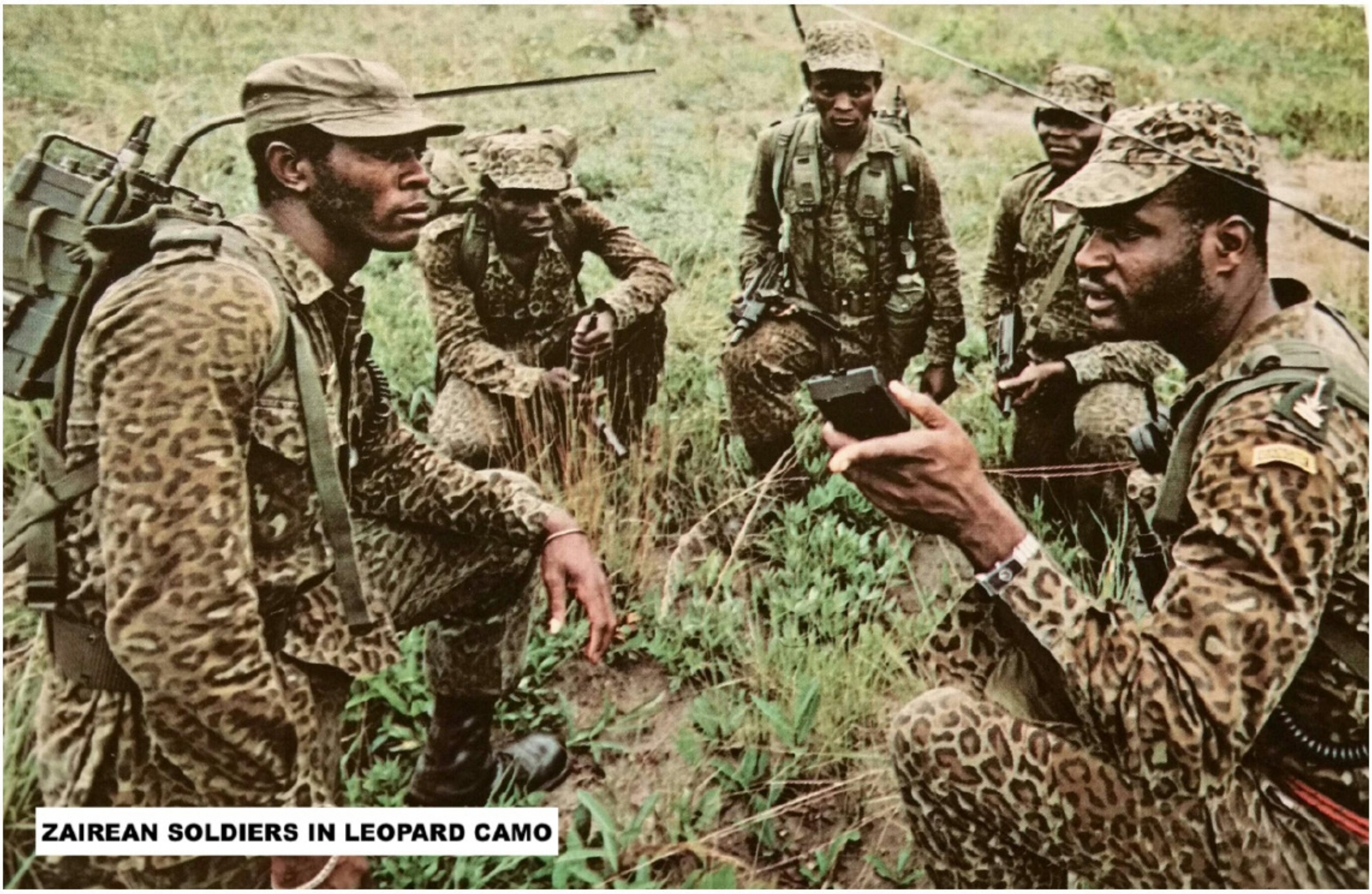
The Portuguese vertical lizard pattern was adopted by Brazil, which developed a range of colorways for each of its armed services. Egypt, Greece, India, Lebanese Palestinians and Syria have all used variants of the vertical lizard pattern. SWAPO guerrillas in Namibia wore a wide variety of camouflage, including Portuguese lizard.
The Vietnam War tigerstripe is descended from Lizard. It began as a French experimental pattern during the Indochina war. It was based on the TAP47 lizard pattern, and was adopted by the South Vietnamese Marines. Tigerstripe differed from lizard in having its printed areas interlocked rather than overlapped; it also used smaller areas of dyed background color.


PORTUGUESE PARATROOPER IN LIZARD

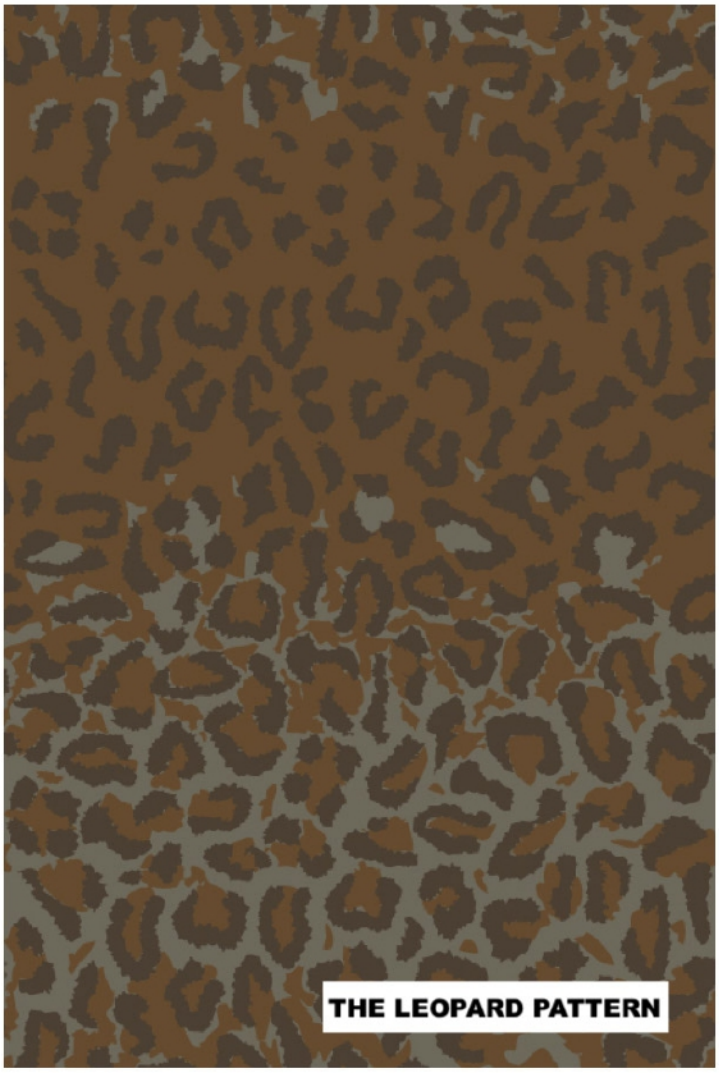

LIZARD WORN BY FIGHTER IN ANGOLA


CUBAN VARIANT

LIZARD



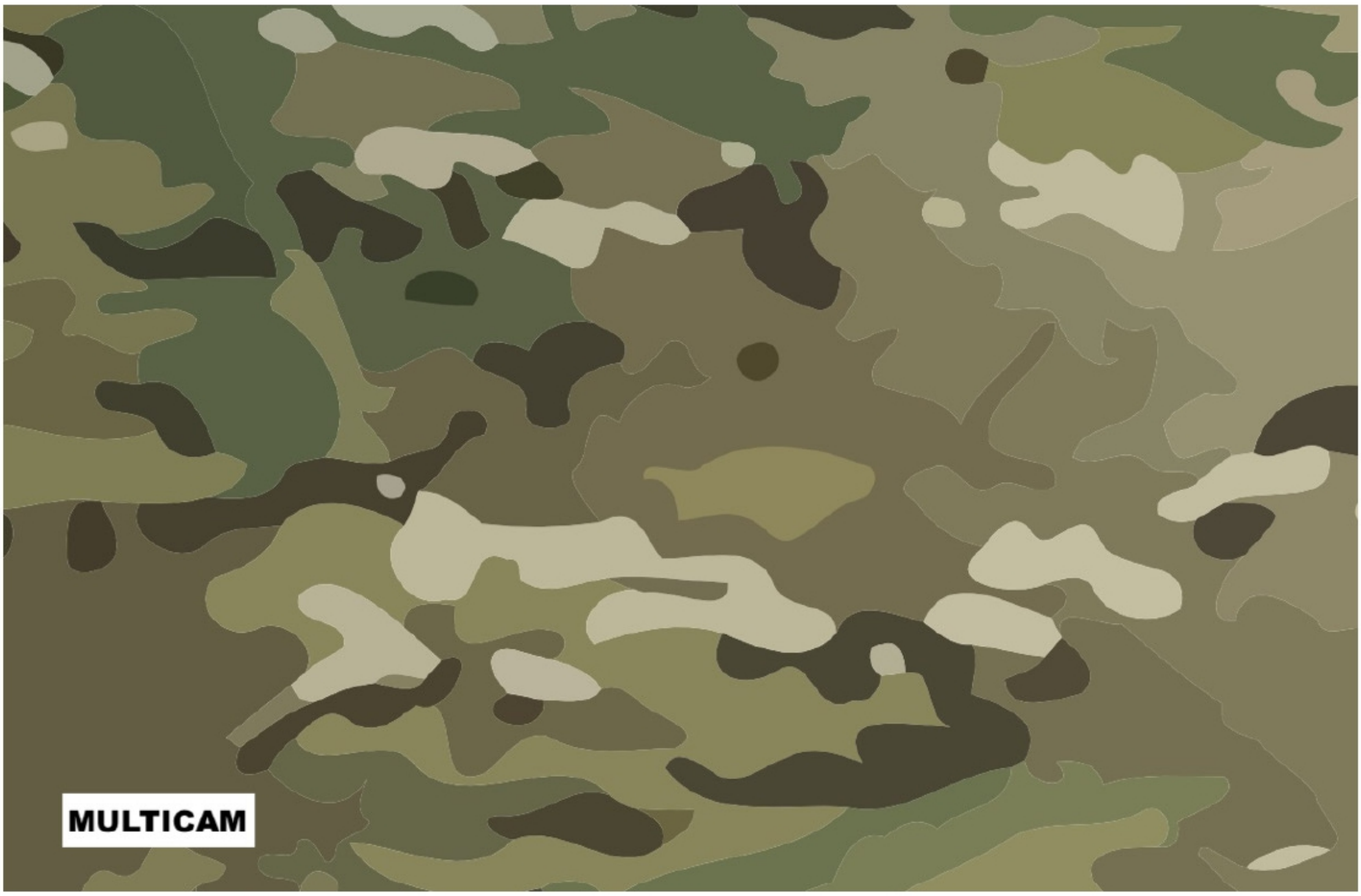
ZAIREAN SOLDIERS IN LEOPARD CAMO



THE LEOPARD PATTERN

Not strictly a ‘lizard” pattern but as the French referred to Lizard as Leopard I have decided to include the Zairean Leopard camo in this section. It was one of the more interesting camouflage designs to come out of the 1970s period in Africa was the "leopard spot" design. Although also produced for Chad and Libya, Zaire had its own version that incorporated more browns and had an overall darker composition. This camouflage design has been particularly associated with the Kamanyola Division, and with various foreign units who went through commando training at the Centre d'Entrainement Commando at Kota Koli. Original versions of the design were reputedly produced in Belgium, but later uniforms were most certainly imported from Asian factories. This design would continue to be worn sporadically well into the 1990s.

MULTICAM

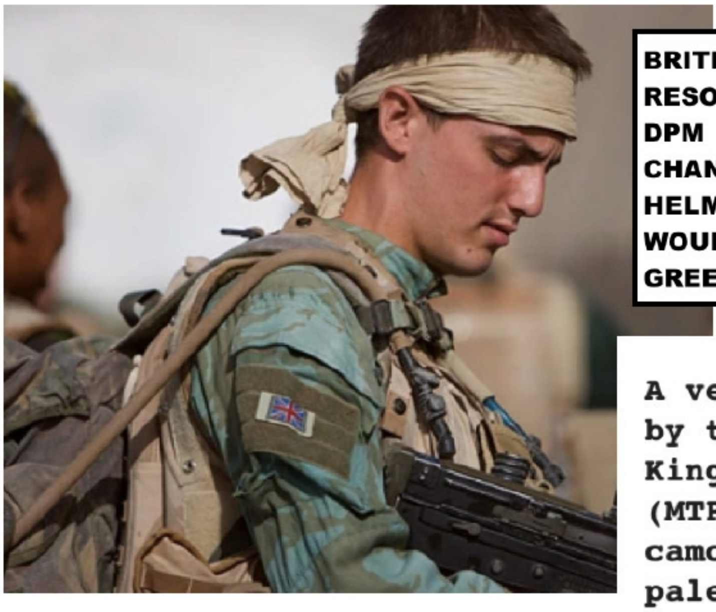


MultiCam is a camouflage pattern designed for use in a wide range of environments and conditions which was created and produced by Crye Precision. As a result of the pattern′s effectiveness across disparate environments and regions, it has found extensive adoption globally. Variants of it, some unlicensed, are in use with armed forces worldwide, particularly with special operations units. The pattern is also available for civilian usage.

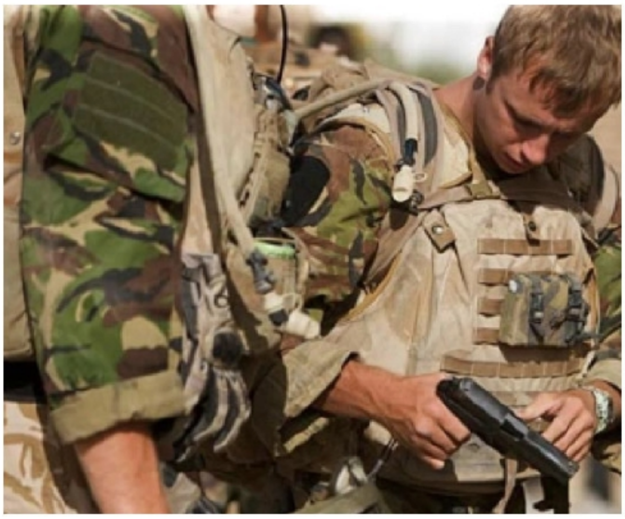
First unveiled and designed in 2002, MultiCam was designed for the use of the U.S. Army in varied environments, seasons, elevations, and light conditions. It is a seven-color, multi-environment camouflage pattern developed by Crye Precision in conjunction with United States Army Soldier Systems Center.

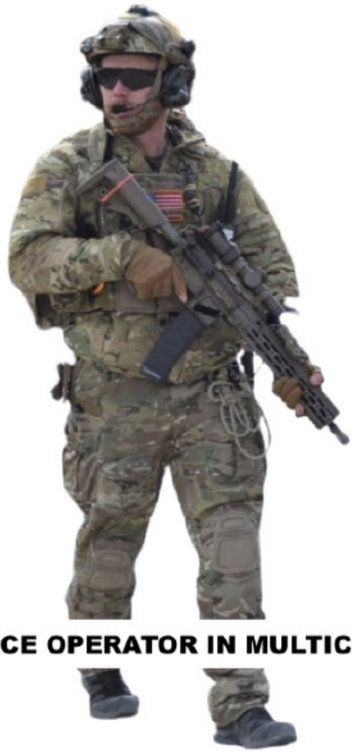
The pattern was included in the U.S. Army's move to replace the 3-Color Desert and Woodland patterns, but in 2004 lost to the Universal Camouflage Pattern (UCP) that came to be used in the Army Combat Uniform. Nonetheless, it remained in limited use by the U.S. Army special forces in the mid-to-late 2000s in Iraq and Afghanistan. Multicam was also continually trialed for its "Future Force Warrior" program demonstrations. MultiCam was officially re-commissioned by the U.S. Army in 2010, replacing UCP for units deploying to fight in the War in Afghanistan, under the designation, Operation Enduring Freedom Camouflage Pattern (OEF-CP). It had already been used by some American special operations units and civilian law enforcement agencies.The U.S. Army discontinued the use of UCP in October 2019.

MULTICAM



BRITISH TROOPS DURING THE AFGHAN WAR HAD TO RESORT TO WEARING BOTH DESERT AND WOODLAND DPM OR DYEING THEIR JACKETS BEACAUSE OF THE CHANGES IN ENVRONMENT THEY WOULD FIND IN HELMAND PROVINCE'S GREEN ZONE. THIS AREA WOULD HAVE DESERT AREAS, URBAN AND LUSH GREEN PARTS ALL IN THE SAME ZONE.



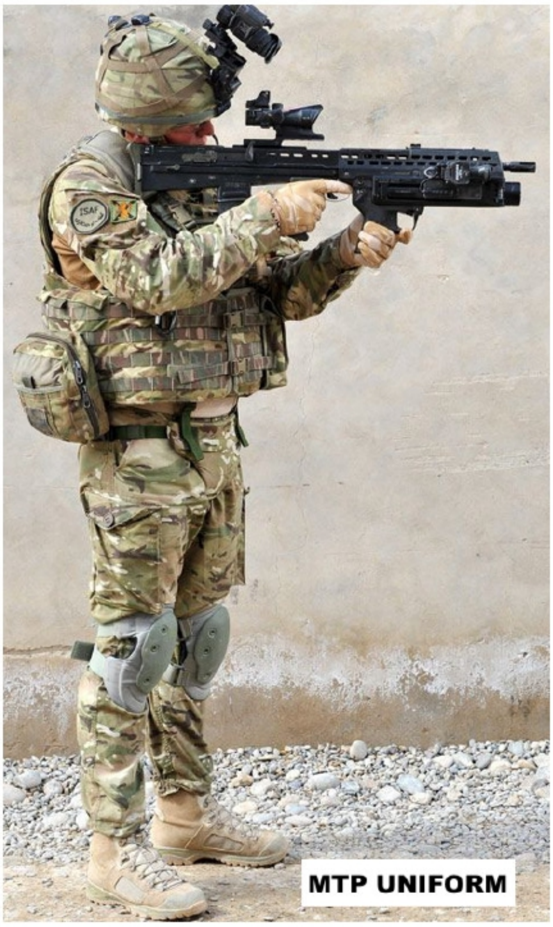


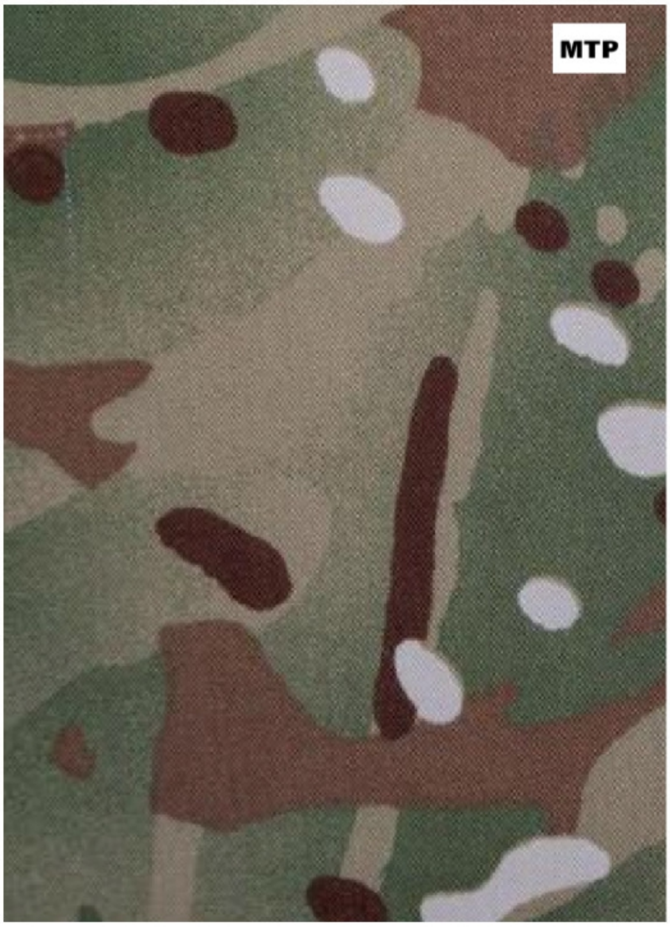
DELTA FORCE OPERATOR IN MULTICAM

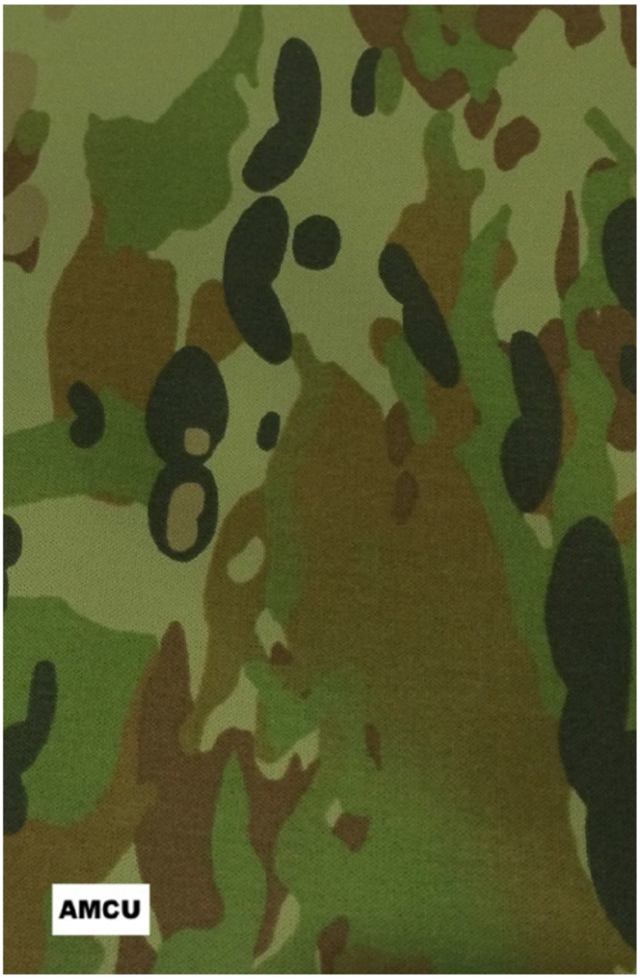
A version of MultiCam has been adopted by the armed forces of the United Kingdom as the Multi-Terrain Pattern (MTP), replacing their previous DPM camouflage. MTP retains the color palette of Multicam but incorporates shapes similar to the previous DPM scheme. After using the Multicam scheme in Afghanistan, Australia has also adopted its own version, combining the pattern of Multicam with the color palette of its earlier DPCU / Auscam pattern.

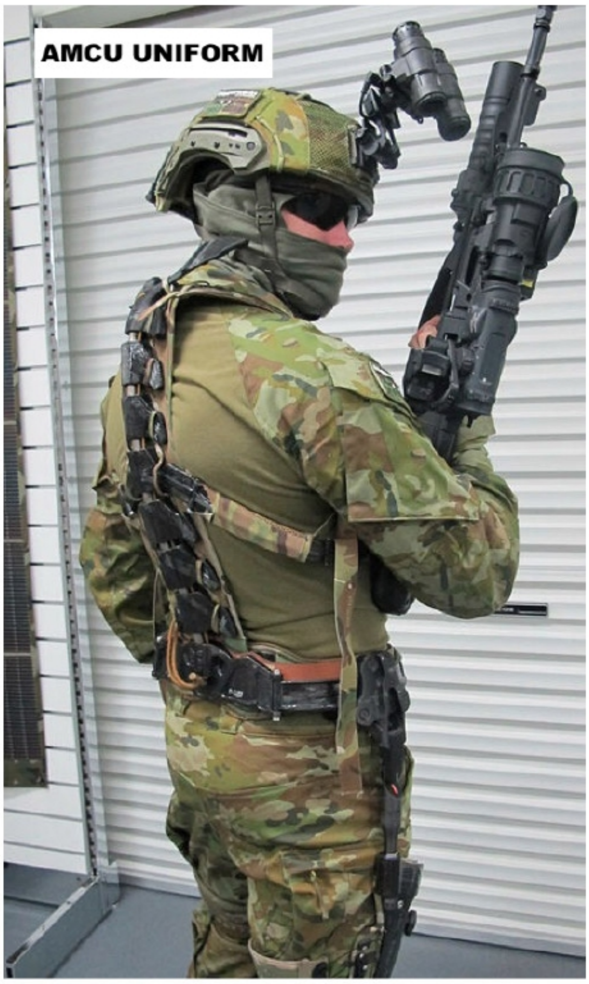
On 25 November 2013, Crye Precision unveiled a family of MultiCam variants, which they can reduce the visual and near-IR signature of a person operating in different environments. There are 4 variants from the original MultiCam. First is arid, for users operating in desert environments. Second is tropic, for users operating in dense jungle environments and areas that predominantly consist of lush vegetation that remains relatively unaffected by seasonal changes. Third is alpine, for users operating in snow-covered environments and intended to be used in every area of operation that receives significant snowfall. Finally is black, that meets the unique requirements of law enforcement officers of tactical teams operating in high-risk environments and projects a distinctly authoritative presence appropriate for domestic operations.

MULTICAM

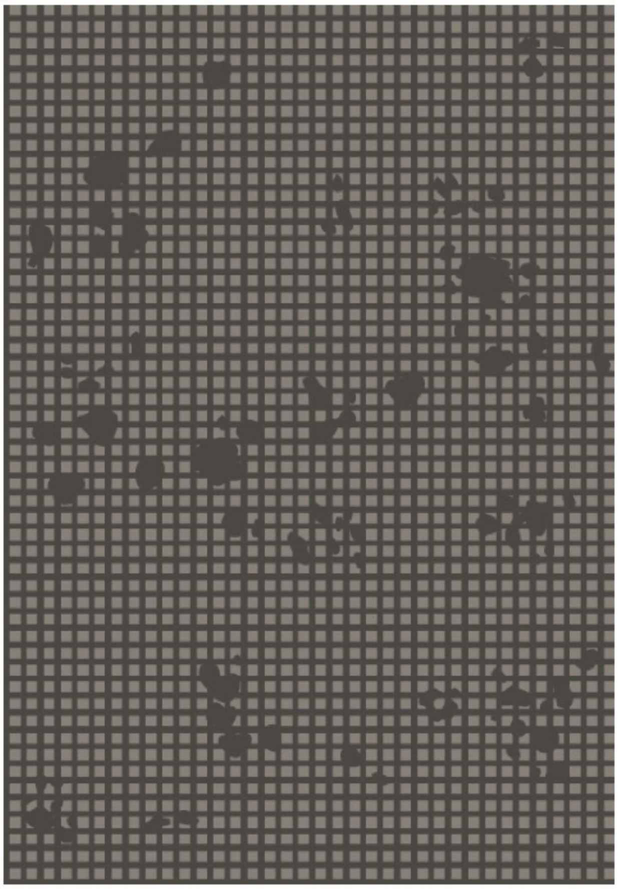

MTP UNIFORM


MTP


AMCU


AMCU UNIFORM

NIGHT



One of the more interesting camouflage patterns developed by the US Military is the Night Desert camo pattern. It stands out for its unique grid design, which looks nothing the classic camo patterns used by the military. In fact, it doesn't really look like camo at all. And even though it was designed for desert use, it definitely doesn't look like anything that would blend into the colors and terrain of a desert environment.

In 1967, the Army came up with the idea to develop a means to avoid detection from Soviet NVD's (night vision devices), and in 1982 began issuing a new type of camouflage, known as Night Desert. Since the images picked up by night vision instruments appeared grid-like, the idea was to design clothing with a grid-like pattern to render it invisible to the Soviet night vision optics.

The camo was issued in the form of pants and a parka, designed to be worn at nighttime over the standard 6-color desert camouflage pattern. Not only did this ostensibly provide cover from night vision, it also gave the soldiers some extra insulation against the chilly desert night temperatures.

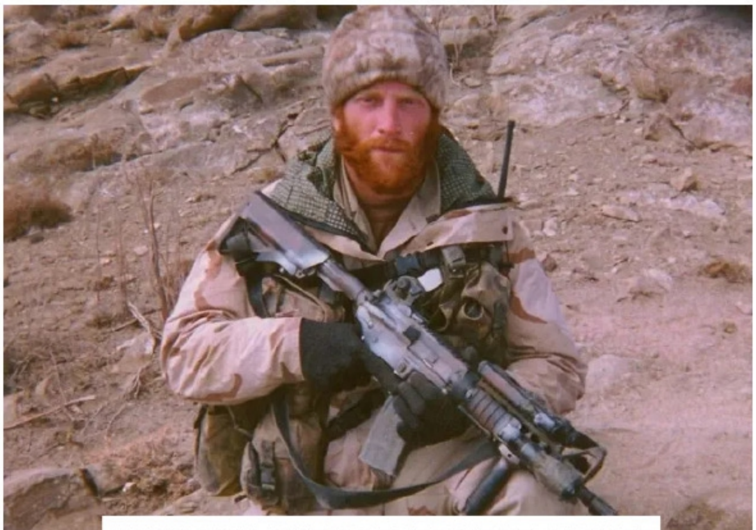
But it was not until the Gulf War in 1990 that Night Desert camo actually was put to widespread use. Night Desert was used in the army, and by Special Forces, in both Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The soldiers liked the uniform, as it was roomy and warm.

However, there was just one problem: it didn't work. Although it was designed to render the wearer invisible to NVD's, as we said, by the 1990's night vision technology had advanced to the point where the grid pattern didn't help to avoid detection. If anything, the wearer was more easily detected in them than in standard desert camo, as some experiments showed.

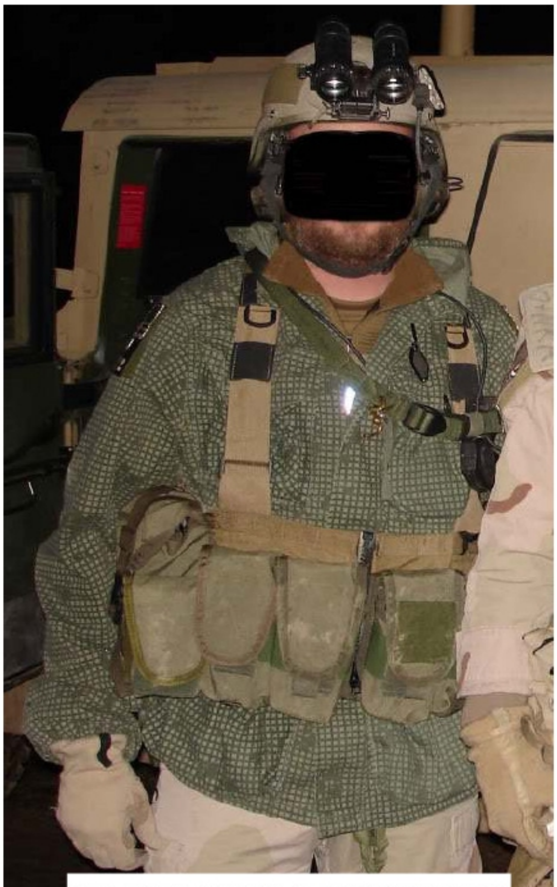
By the mid 90's, Night Desert was discontinued by the military, although its popularity didn't seem to suffer. Private companies manufactured gear in Night Desert, including BDU jackets, boonie hats, and GORE-TEX suits. One version, a reversible jacket with Night Desert on one side and 3-Color Desert on the other side, was even bought and used by Special Forces in Iraq and Afghanistan. The pattern began to catch on in fashion as well, due to its unusual, "cool" look.Nowadays, there is no special camouflage pattern for nighttime, instead uniforms use infrared reflective technology to avoid night vision detection

PARKA IN THE NIGHT PATTERN

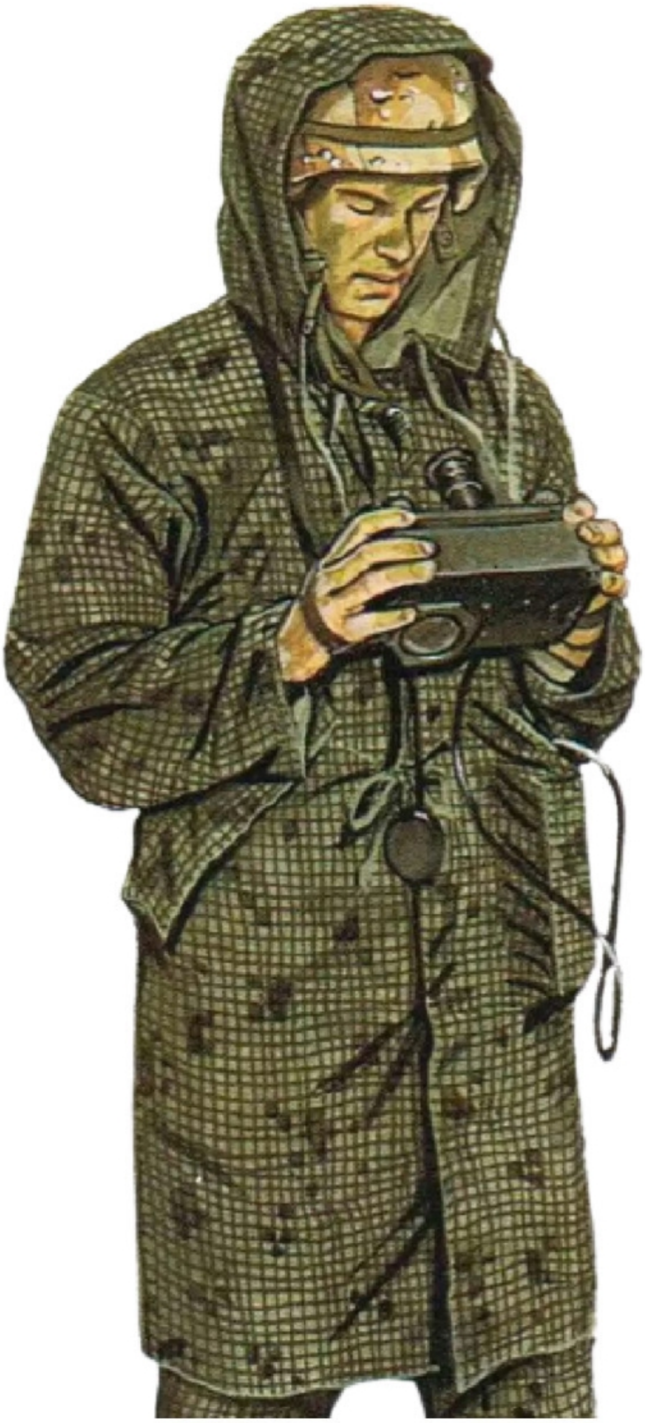
NIGHT

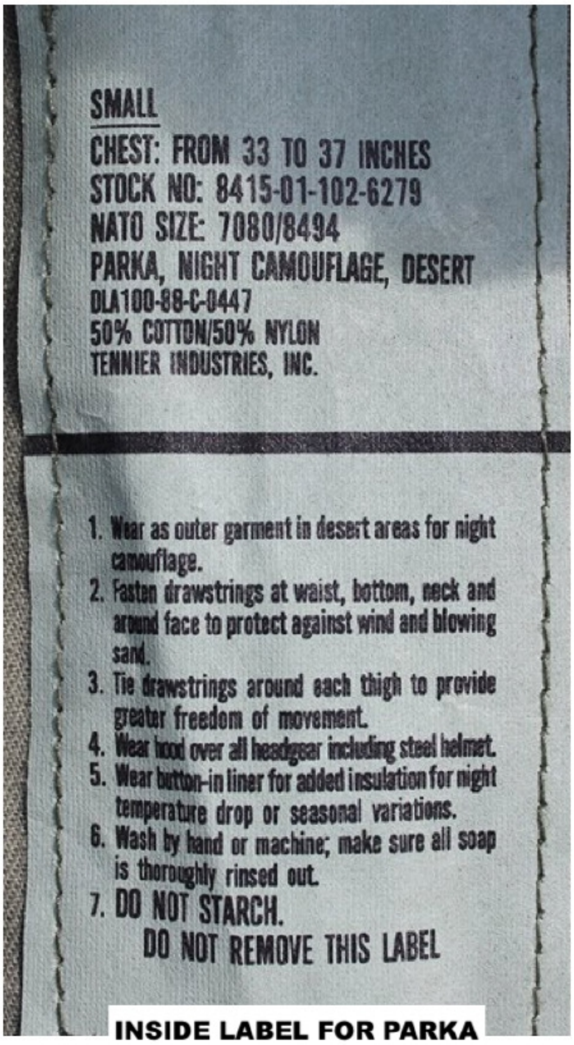


NAVY SEAL WITH REVERSIBLE JACKET



SPECIAL FORCES IN IRAQ 200?





SMALL
CHEST: FROM 33 TO 37 INCHES
STOCK NO: 8415-01-102-6279
NATO SIZE: 7080/8494
PARKA, NIGHT CAMOUFLAGE, DESERT
DLA100-88-C-0447
50% COTTON/50% NYLON
TENNIER INDUSTRIES, INC.

1. Wear as outer garment in desert areas for night camouflage.
2. Fasten drawstrings at waist, bottom, neck and around face to protect against wind and blowing sand.
3. Tie drawstrings around each thigh to provide greater freedom of movement.
4. Wear hood over all headgear including steel helmet.
5. Wear button-in liner for added insulation for night temperature drop or seasonal variations.
6. Wash by hand or machine; make sure all soap is thoroughly rinsed out.
7. DO NOT STARCH.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL

INSIDE LABEL FOR PARKA

PSUEDO OPERATIONS

What are pseudo operations? Simply in a military scenario it is to perpetrate or pretend to be someone or something you are not, to sham or fake out an opponent in thinking you are one of there own in order to attain a decisive tactical advantage or surprise over the opponent you our impersonating.

Pseudo operations are not new. It is standard operation for most law enforcement agencies the world over, in police jargon it is known as a 'sting' operation. Pseudo techniques were used successfully by MAC-V-SOG in Vietnam, The British SAS in Malaya, and by the Rhodesians to name but a few.

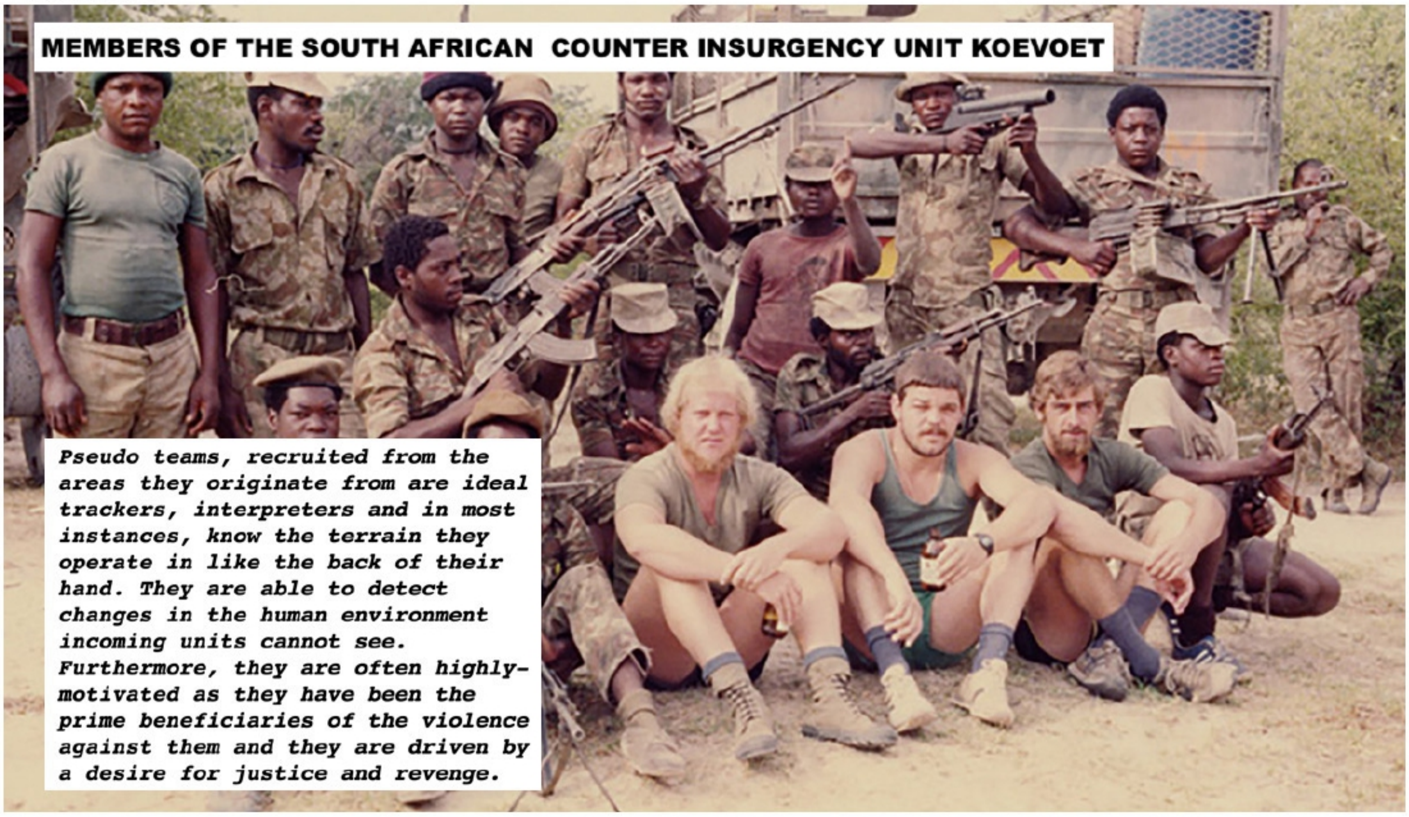
During Rhodesia's war against insurgents, military authorities within the Rhodesian Security Forces realized the need for accurate ground truth in a time sensitive nature. With that in mind a secret unit was devised to acquire this information.

The unit was the Selous Scouts, comprised of intelligence experts from the police and military, soldiers, and turned terrorist / guerrillas. Eventually this small unit of scout trackers turned pseudo terrorists expanded to a formidable counter-insurgency force of close to 1000 operators.

They used stealth, guile and subterfuge during active ground reconnaissance to obtain current intelligence and ground truth on terrorist infiltration and exfiltration routes, feeding and staging areas, arms caches, base camps, and support networks. Within the Scouts members were fluent in the native languages of Rhodesia (Shona being the most common native tongue) and understood the people, costumes and culture. The use of the turned or captured terrorist / guerrilla was the final touch giving the pseudo team its credibility to look, act, and operate as a terrorist cell, with the information gleaned from the turned terrorist.

These pseudo teams then infiltrated the insurgency infraction with such success that so much information began filtering through the intelligence system that special operation were planned with this information to counter the growing insurgency threat to the state. Which made way for the Scouts to conduct some of its own independent direct action missions.

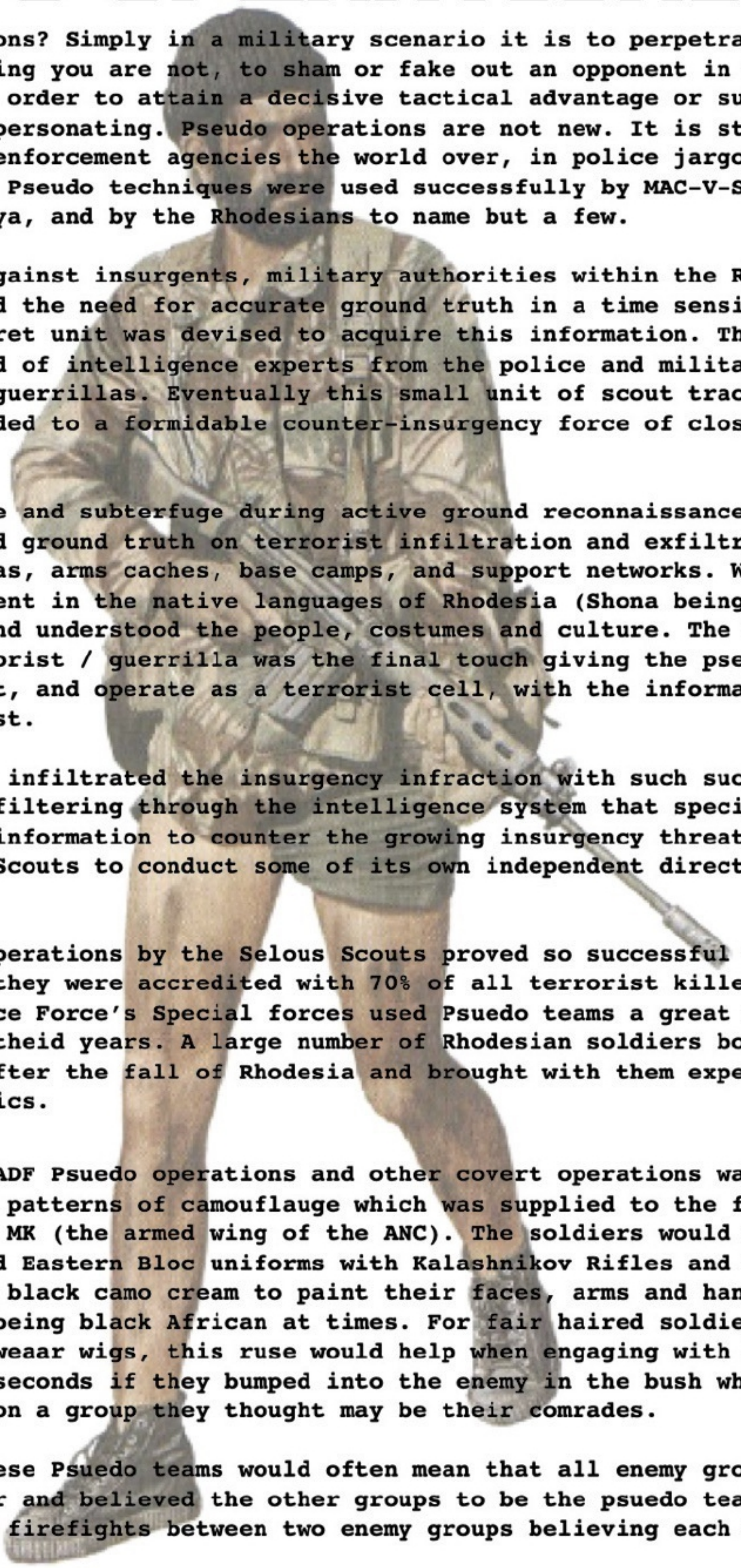
The conduct of pseudo operations by the Selous Scouts proved so successful that by the end of the war in 1980 they were accredited with 70% of all terrorist killed or captured. The South African Defence Force's Special forces used Psuedo teams a great deal during the Border War and Apartheid years. A large number of Rhodesian soldiers both black and white joined the SADF after the fall of Rhodesia and brought with them experienced operators in these tactics.



MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNTER INSURGENCY UNIT KOEVOET

Pseudo teams, recruited from the areas they originate from are ideal trackers, interpreters and in most instances, know the terrain they operate in like the back of their hand. They are able to detect changes in the human environment incoming units cannot see. Furthermore, they are often highly-motivated as they have been the prime beneficiaries of the violence against them and they are driven by a desire for justice and revenge.

PSUEDO OPERATIONS



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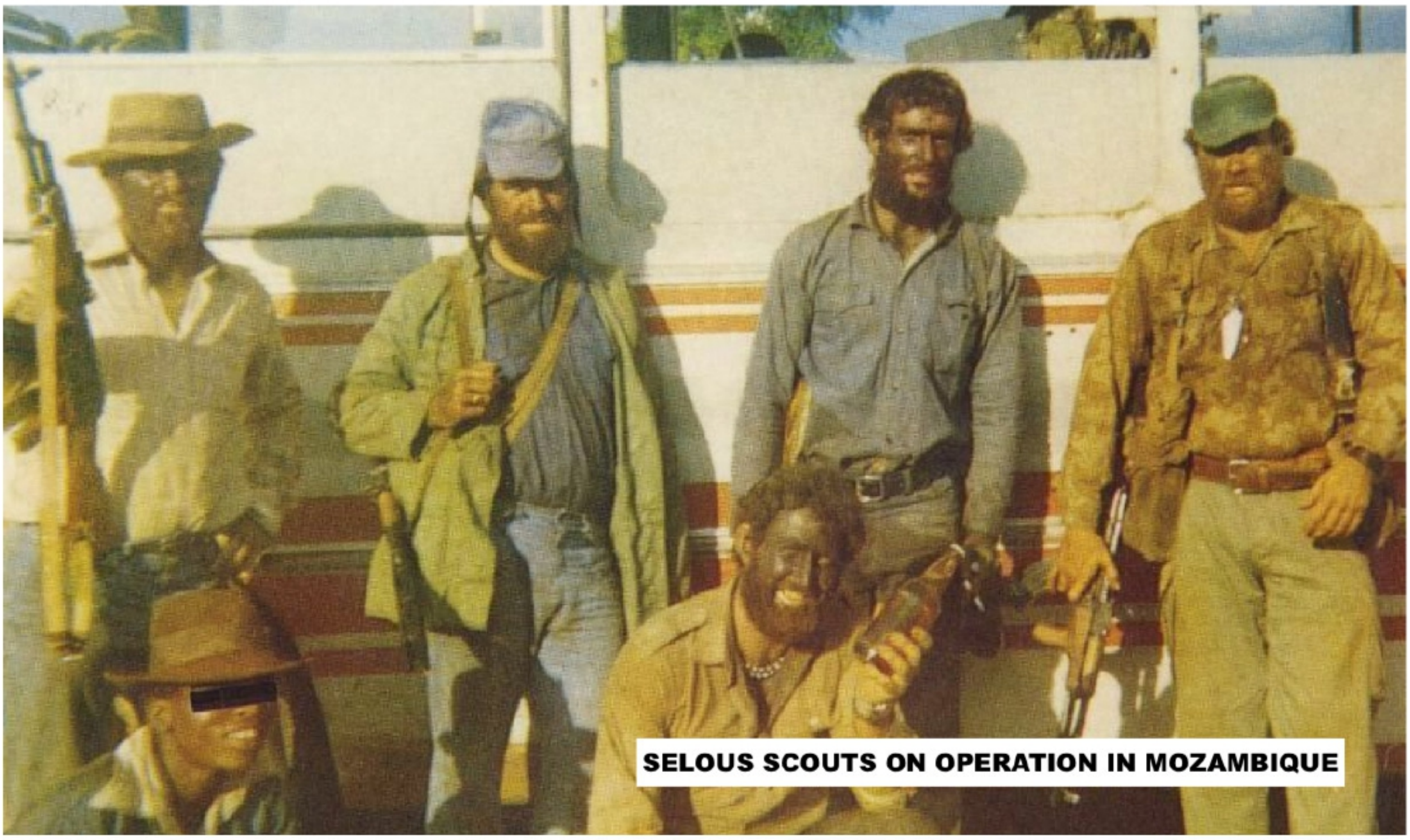
A crucial part of the SADF Psuedo operations and other covert operations was the use of Eastern Bloc and other patterns of camouflauge which was supplied to the fighters of SWAPO and PLAN and also MK (the armed wing of the ANC). The soldiers would dress in replicas of the captured Eastern Bloc uniforms with Kalashnikov Rifles and the white soldiers would also use black camo cream to paint their faces, arms and hands so as to give the appearence of being black African at times. For fair haired soldiers they would dye their hair or even weaar wigs, this ruse would help when engaging with locals and would give teams vital seconds if they bumped into the enemy in the bush who would be apprehensive to fire upon a group they thought may be their comrades.

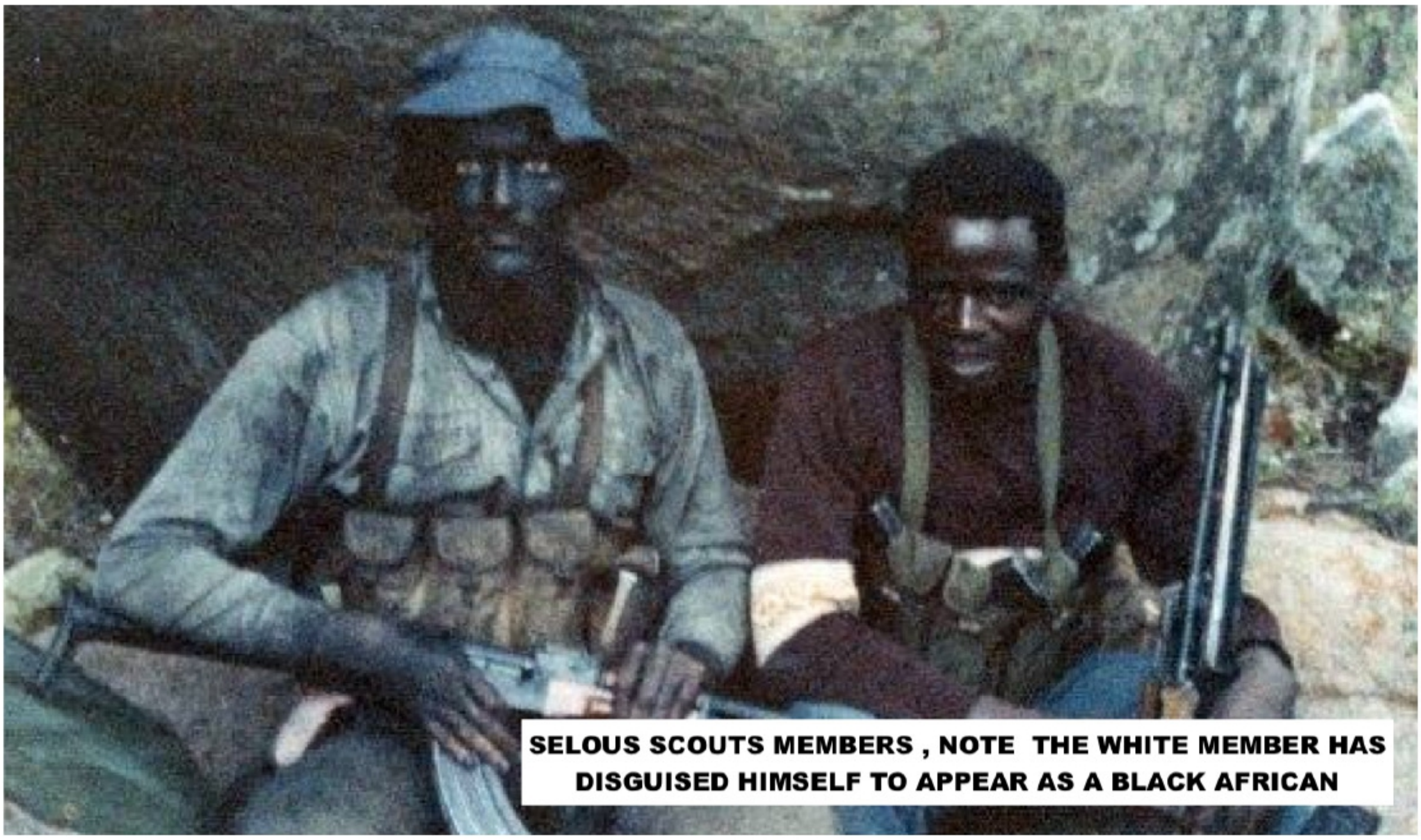
The effectiveness of these Psuedo teams would often mean that all enemy groups were suspicious of each other and believed the other groups to be the psuedo team leading to a lack of trust and often firefights between two enemy groups believing each other was the enemy.

PSUEDO OPERATIONS



SELOUS SCOUTS ON OPERATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

Pseudo operations are those in which government forces disguised as guerrillas, normally along with guerrilla defectors, operate as teams to infiltrate insurgent areas. This technique has been used by the security forces of several other countries in their operations, and typically it has been very successful. A number of factors must be taken into account before attempting pseudo operations, especially their role in the intelligence and operational systems. Although it is likely that most insurgent movements have become more sophisticated, many of the lessons learned from previous pseudo operations suggest their continued usefulness in counterinsurgency campaigns.

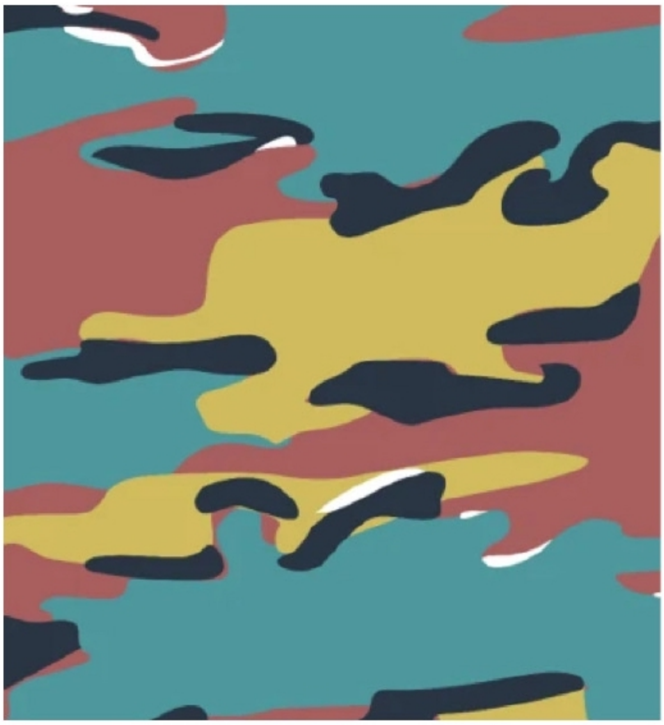


SELOUS SCOUTS MEMBERS , NOTE THE WHITE MEMBER HAS DISGUISED HIMSELF TO APPEAR AS A BLACK AFRICAN

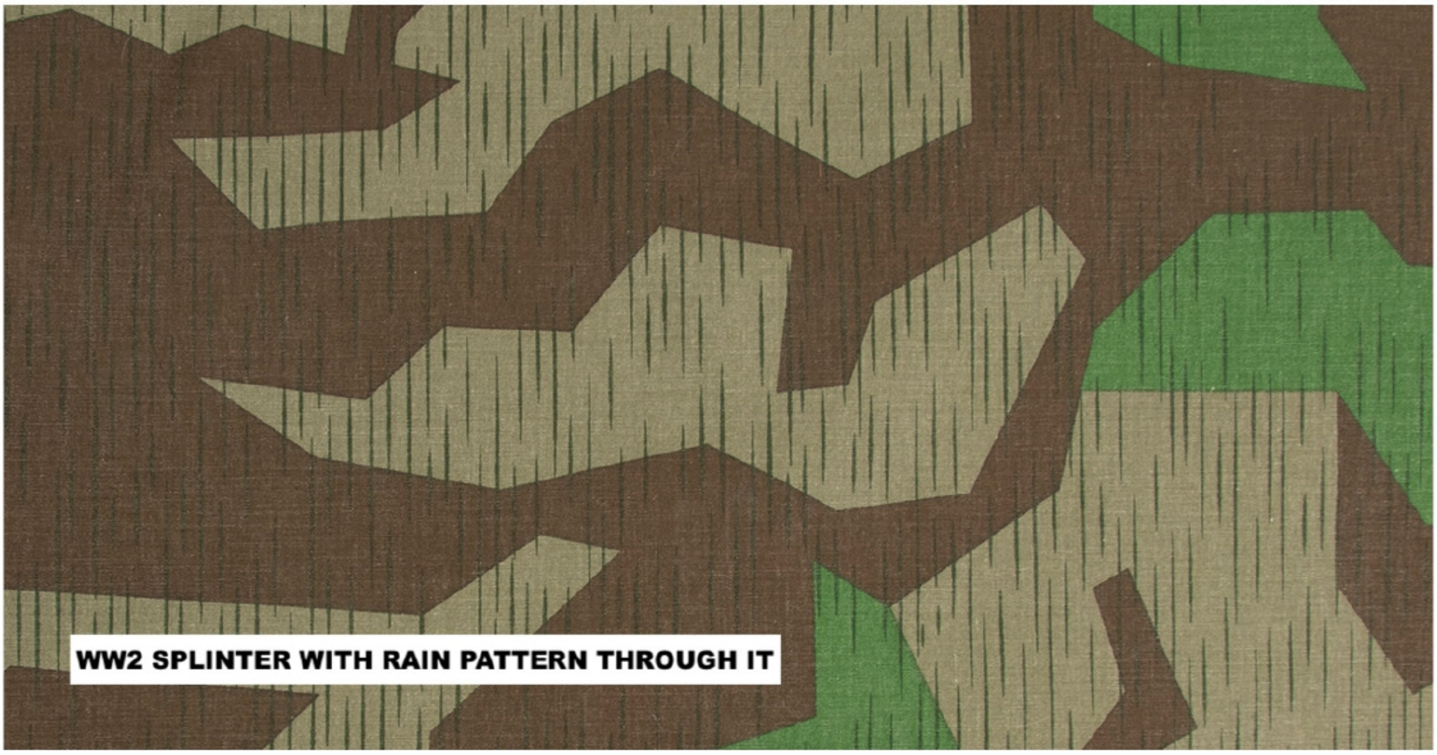
PUZZLE

BELGIAN TROOPS AFTER A TERROR ATTACK

'Jigsaw' camouflage is a Belgian Camouflage pattern.Nicknamed "jigsaw" for its resemblance to multicolored pieces of a puzzle. This distinctive camo pattern was first introduced in the 1950's for use by the Belgian elite forces, both in Europe and Belgium's African colonies such as the Congo and Zaire, where the red and beige complements the surroundings perfectly.The white parts in the jigsaw camo pattern were originally a misprint! Despite this the Belgian armed forces decided to keep the pattern. It has since gone through three additional tweaks in the design, with the white parts only being removed in 2005. Originally introduced in 1956 the pattern continues in use today.



RAIN

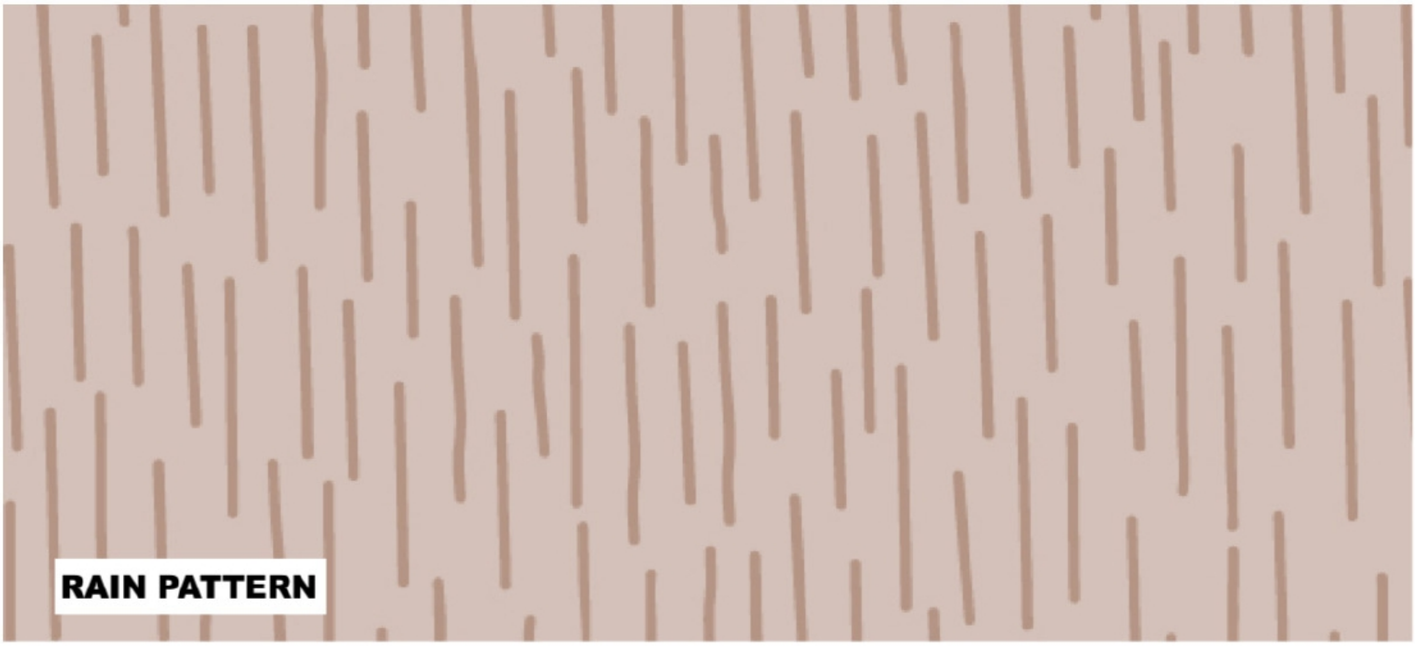

WW2 SPLINTER WITH RAIN PATTERN THROUGH IT

The term "rain" pattern refers to a camouflage design that incorporates a heavy percentage of vertically-aligned "straits" or "flecks" which suggest an image of falling rain. During the Second World War, the German Wehrmacht utilized this feature on several camouflage patterns, primarily the Splittermuster (splinter) and Sumpfmuster (marsh) designs. These patterns were later modified and reproduced by the West German Bundeswehr and Border Guards, but the "falling rain" concept - in which the rain straits themselves were isolated as the major feature on a solid color background - emerged out of the Warsaw Pact countries of Eastern Europe. During the 1960s and 1970s when revolutionary movements were most active in Africa, some of these patterns also ended up in the hands of various insurgent organizations. The South African government even reproduced the pattern for its special forces units, where the pattern earned the nickname "rice fleck.

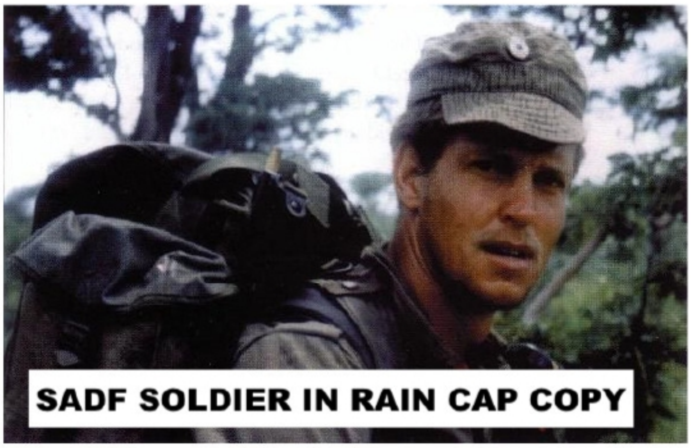
The pattern is notable for being very popular (used extensively by the Warsaw pact forces) despite the fact that it's largely ineffective and rates poorly as camouflage in all environments. Raindrop was in production until the collapse of the ddr in 1990. Raindrop is unusual in that it is one of the rare non-nato, non-western camos to see use as a fashion reference.

EAST GERMAN RAIN CAP

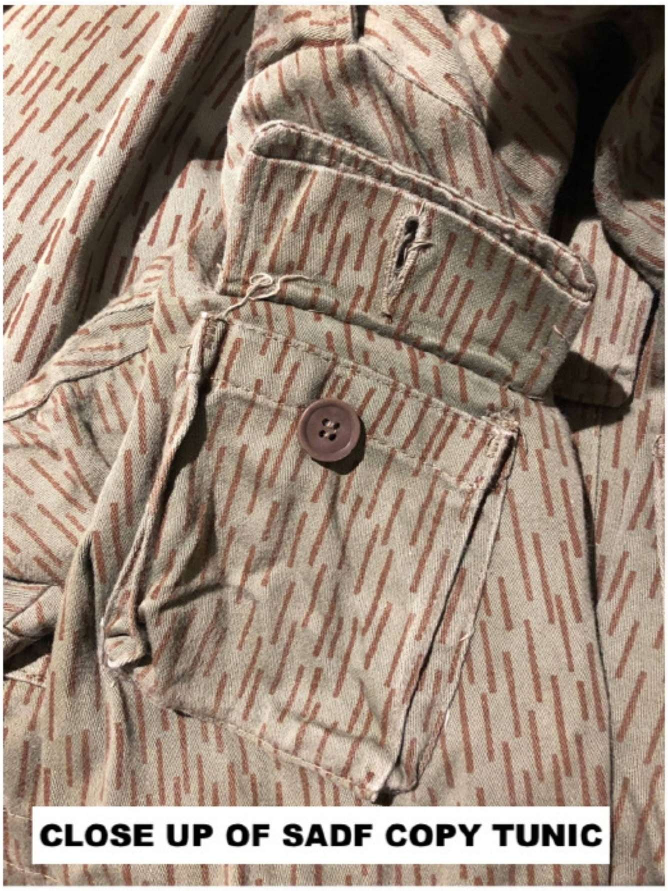
RAIN



RAIN PATTERN

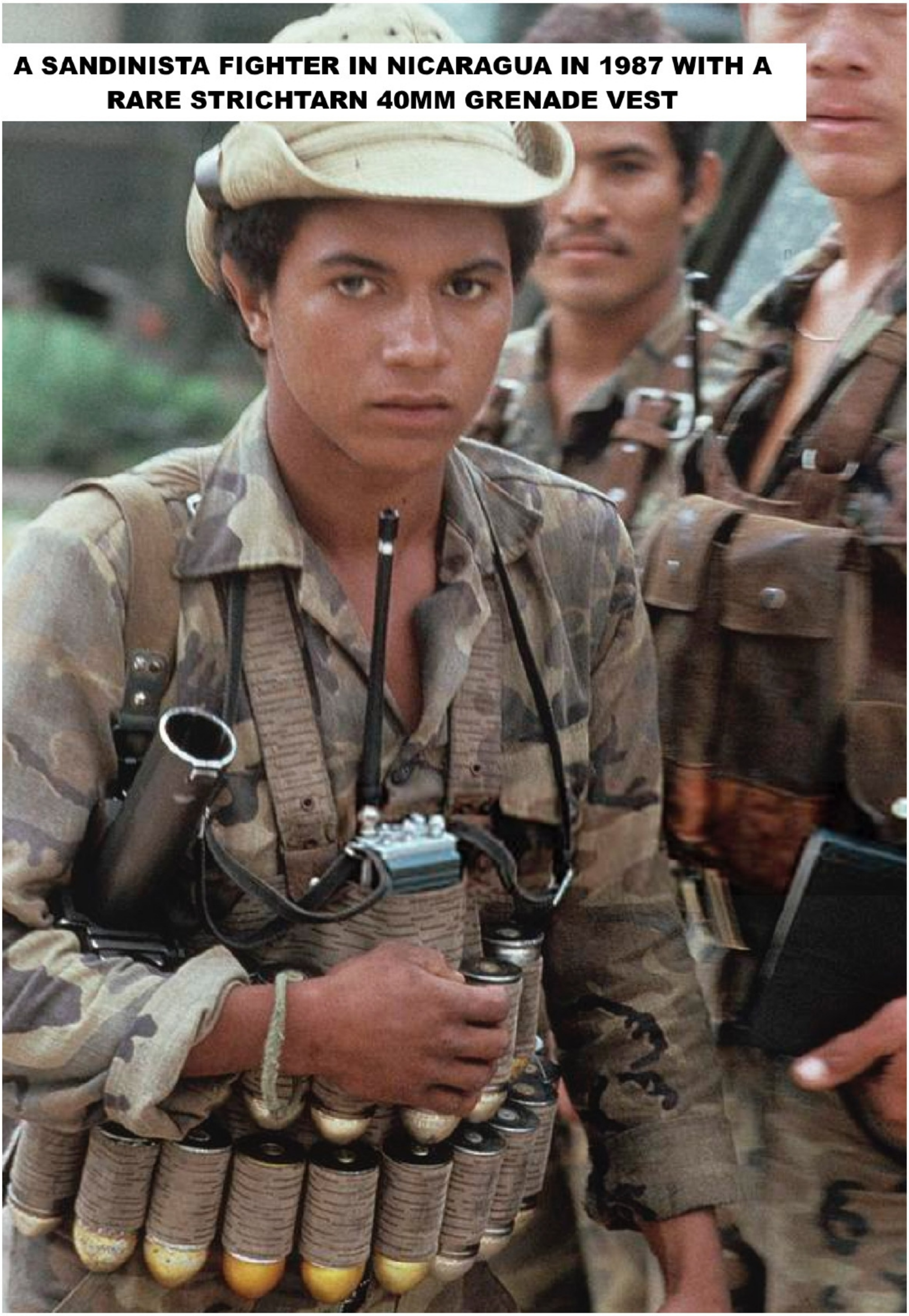


SADF SOLDIER IN RAIN CAP COPY



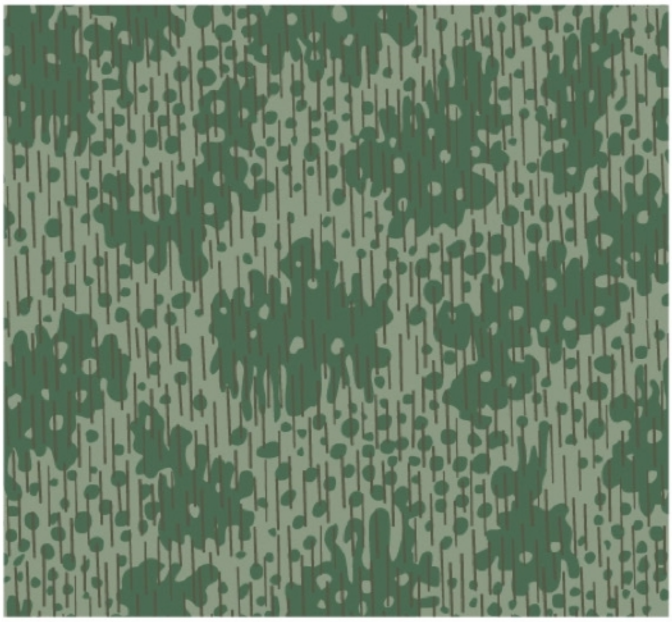
CLOSE UP OF SADF COPY TUNIC

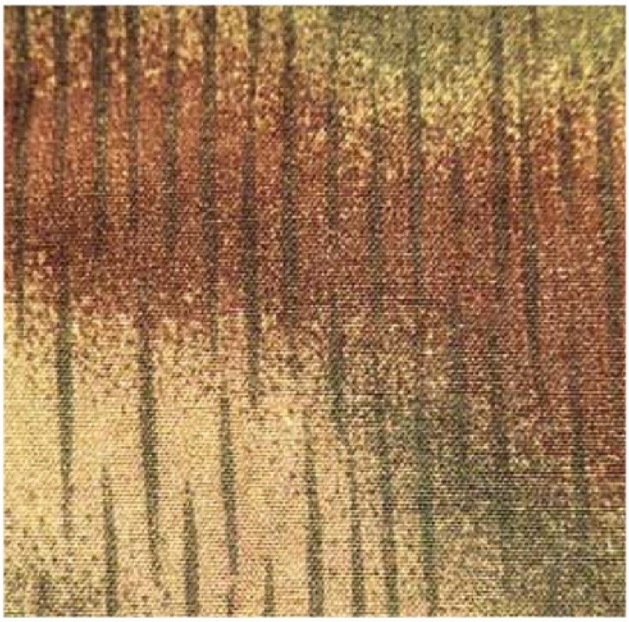
FIGHTER IN RAIN CAMO



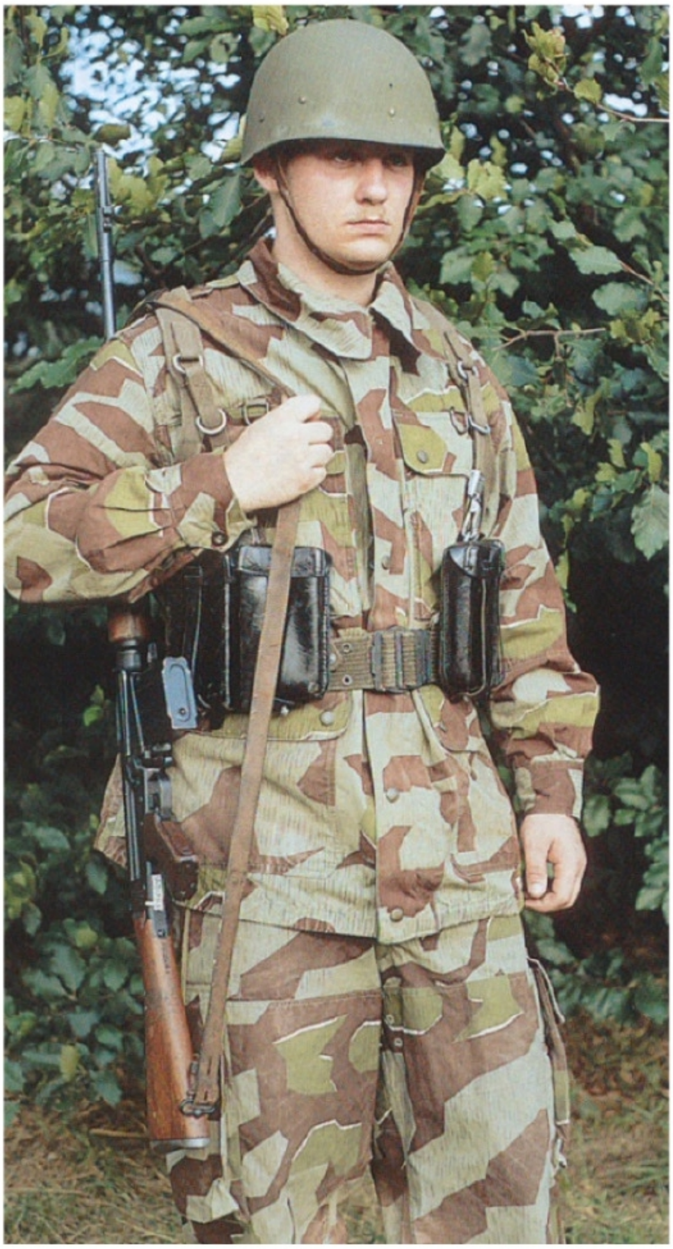
A SANDINISTA FIGHTER IN NICARAGUA IN 1987 WITH A RARE STRICHTARN 40MM GRENADE VEST

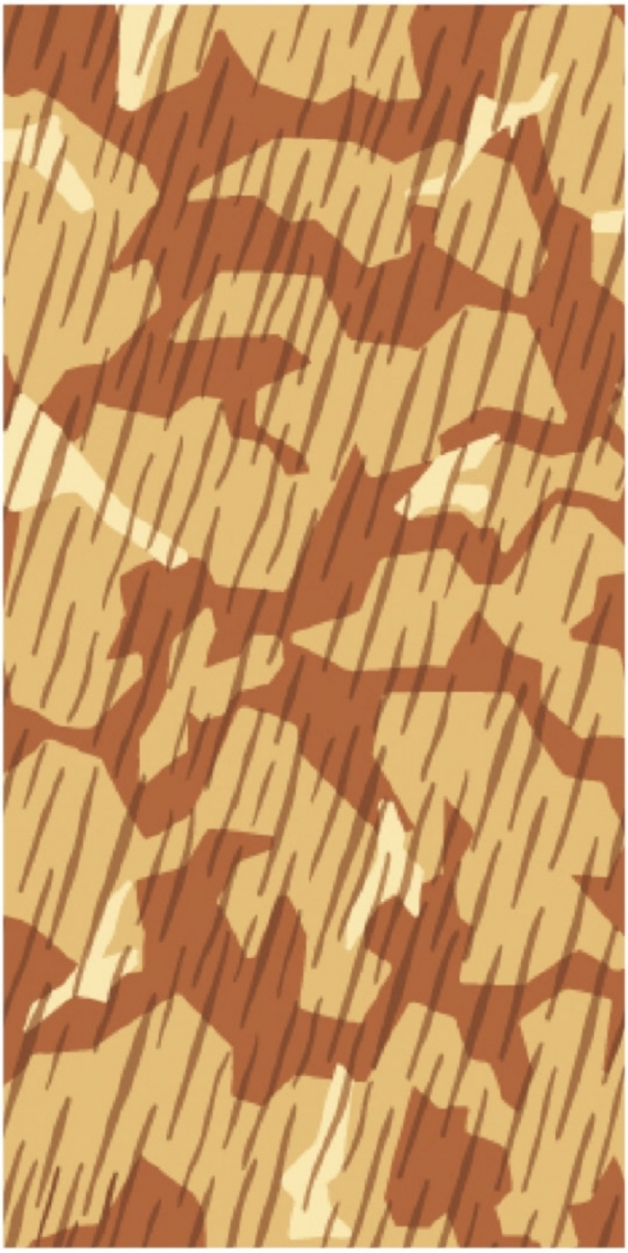
RAIN





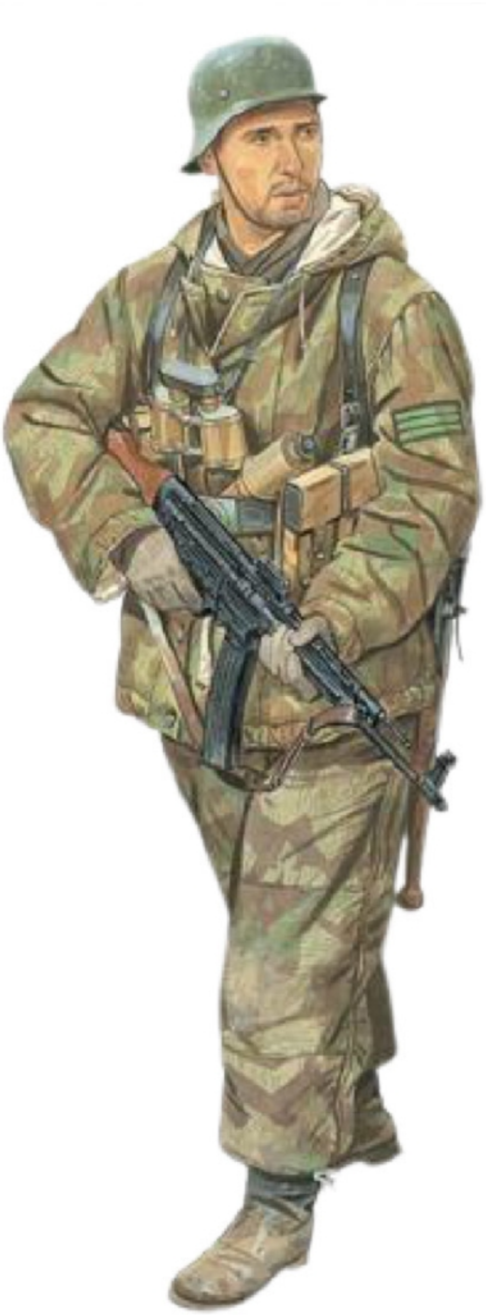
VARIOUS EXAMPLES OF SPINTER PATTERN IN WOODLAND AND ARID.

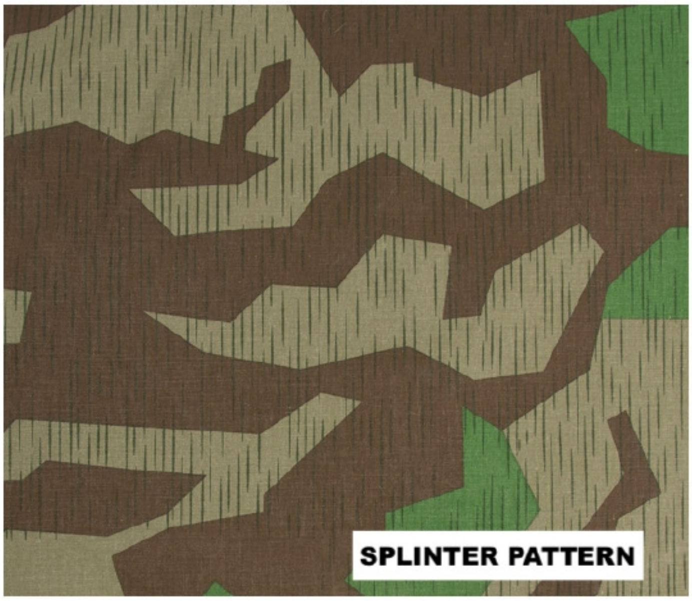




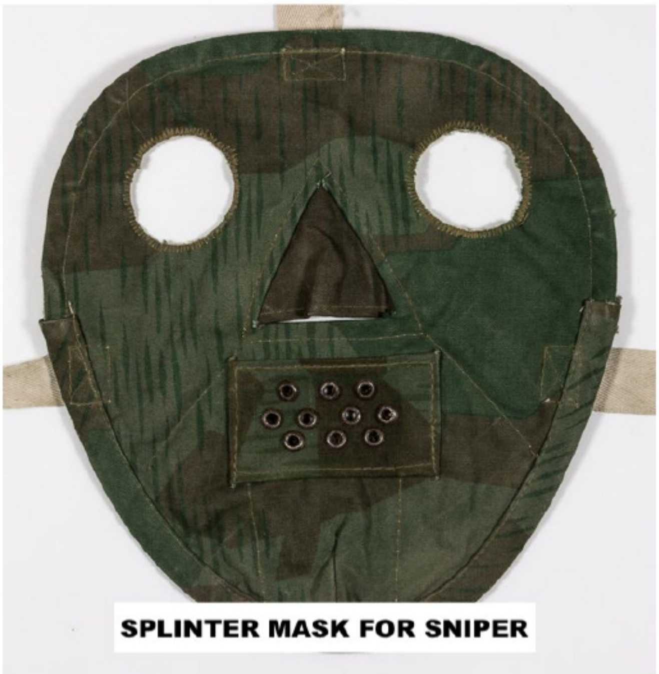
SPLINTER

Splittertarnmuster, Splittertarn or Splittermuster (splinter-pattern) is a four-colour military camouflage pattern developed by Germany in the late 1920s, first issued to the Reichswehr in 1931.Splittertarnmuster was first printed on the newly designed and issued triangular tent/ poncho called the dreiecks zeltbahn (triangle tarpaulin), just as the Italian 1929 telo mimetico began as a tent pattern.[1] Known in German as Buntfarbenaufdruck 31 (colourful print 31), for its year of introduction, splittertarn was later issued to practically all regular military (Wehrmacht) units.[a] The pattern consists of a disruptive, zig-zag pattern of hard-edged wood-brown and medium green polygons printed on a light field-grey or tan background. A random pattern of green dashes, called raindrops, was applied in places to improve the camouflage effect. Proposed in 1931 and introduced in 1932, the four-colour camouflage patterns incorporated "splinters" on top of the 1918 colour pattern. The pattern included ochre, rust and brown overlaid on a green foundation, with sharp corners between coloured patches. This new pattern was printed on zeltbahn (triangular tent) material and could also be used as a camouflage rain poncho in the field. Both sides of the material showed the same pattern but the printing was brighter on one side.



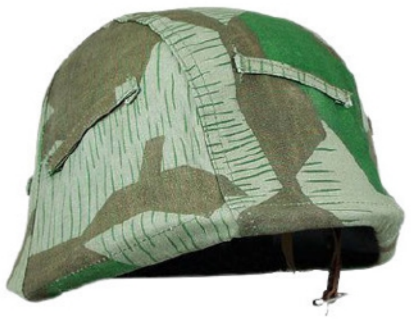


SPLINTER PATTERN



SPLINTER MASK FOR SNIPER

SPLINTER



HELMET LINER

A subdued grey-beige tint replaced the yellow-ochre colour. On top of this background, green and brown irregular patterns were screen-printed. A final innovation applied to this camouflage colour printing were the "splinters" irregularly printed on the fabric. Directional, dark-green dashed lines ("grass" or "rain") were printed in selected areas to help break up the silhouette. Many similar rain pattern designs inspired by splittermuster were made after the war by Warsaw Pact countries. During the war, cost-saving measures required textiles to be printed with changed colours and many of the lower-cost two-colour options were abandoned. These cost-saving measures caused significant deviations from the original colour patterns. In 1941 splitter pattern jump smocks were issued to German paratroops for the invasion of Crete.

In 1942, a Tarnhemd (smock) and Tarnhelmüberzug (helmet cover), both of a lightweight herringbone twill linen, were issued. Only one side of each was printed in splitter pattern; the other side was left white for snow camouflage. In April 1942, a Wintertarnanzug suit consisted of a padded jacket, trousers, separate hood and mittens. These were also printed only on one side and were left white on the other side. Only a small amount of this was produced; a similar set made in mouse grey or field grey were more common.
Many unofficial garments and helmet covers were produced as field expedients or were tailor-made, mostly from zeltbahn material. These included versions of the service dress uniform, parachute-jump smocks, field jackets, rucksacks and panzer jackets. Later materials included rayon.

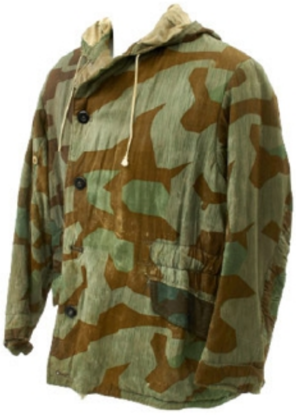
Luftwaffen-Splittermuster 41 (also: Buntfarbenaufdruck) is a Luftwaffe version with a smaller splinter and a more-complicated pattern, from probably not earlier than 1941. The Luftwaffe's variant of splittermuster 31 is known in the literature as "splinter camouflage B". The pattern was used for the Fallschirmjäger's parachute Knochensack jump smock and Luftwaffe Field Division field jacket to be manufactured. Other material produced with this equipment included camouflage helmet covers, ammunition bandoliers and grenade bags. The production of the splinter camouflage B ended in 1944.

SPLINTER

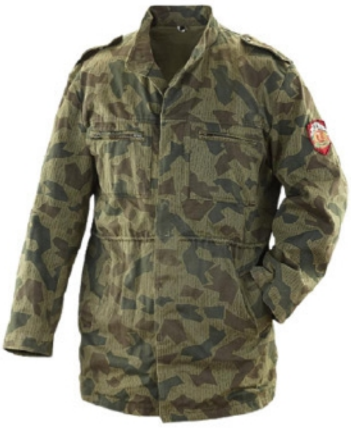
During World War II, Bulgarian paratroopers were equipped with Luftwaffe-Splittermuster 41. Its typical square look with the dashed lines has been the national camouflage of Bulgaria and has continually evolved. It was worn as a one piece boilersuit and as a two piece suit for paratroops, border troops and mountain troops. The mountain version had large patches of reinforcing materials on the knees, elbows, wrists and shoulders and black patches under the arms, around the collar and in the crotch. A Soviet style large beret, pulled down to the left, was worn.

For the paratroopers in 1953, a three-colour pattern was introduced, which had been derived directly from the bright colours printed in 1941 for the German paratroopers. The dashed lines here were not aligned uniformly in one direction but could vary within a limited framework. The colours were based on the model but used other tones. The Bulgarian splinter 53 was later issued to special forces and worn until 1991.

The Bulgarian Splittertarnmuster was developed in the 1960s and 1970s, with varied shapes and colors. In 1979, the army released another version of the Bulgarian paratroopers colored imprint of 1941, with wavy dotted lines, which was again closer to the German model. In 1991 the production of the pattern was started. In 1997, the current three-color printing for bright colors was launched for the entire Bulgarian army, with the dashed lines appearing again in a spidery waveform.



GERMAN



BULGARIAN

LEGO MAN

During World War II, Bulgarian paratroopers were equipped with Luftwaffe-Splittermuster 41. Its typical square look with the dashed lines has been the national camouflage of Bulgaria and has continually evolved. It was worn as a one piece boilersuit and as a two piece suit for paratroops, border troops and mountain troops. The mountain version had large patches of reinforcing materials on the knees, elbows, wrists and shoulders and black patches under the arms, around the collar and in the crotch. A Soviet style large beret, pulled down to the left, was worn.

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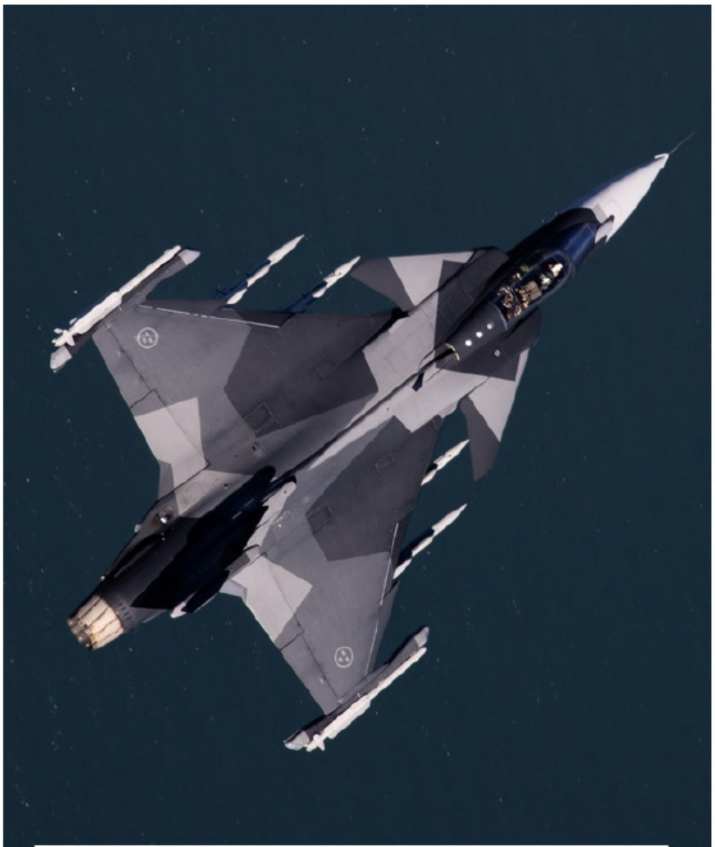
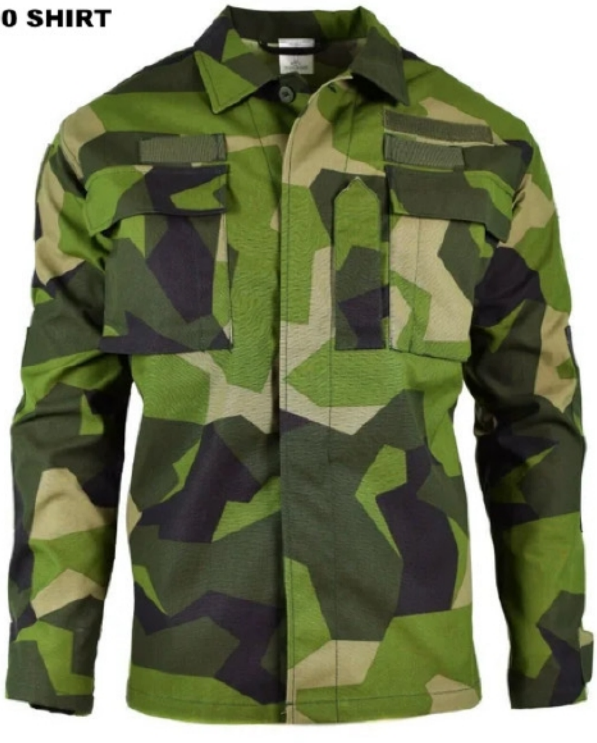
SPLINTER



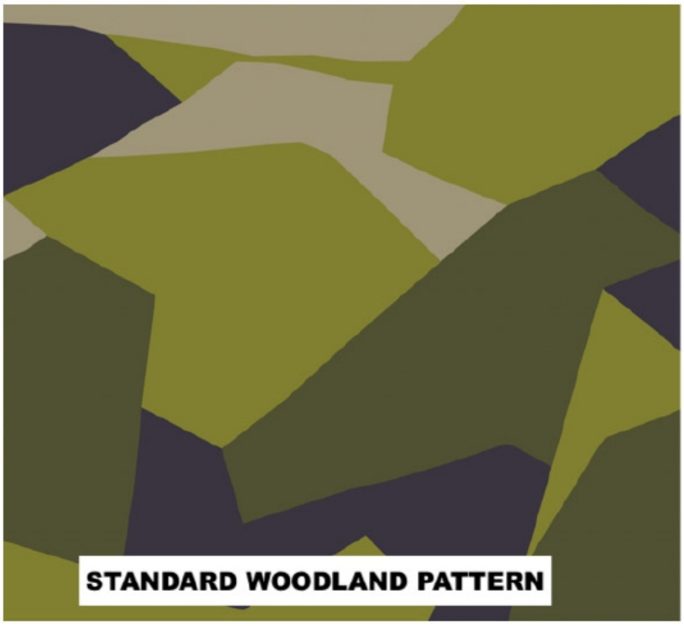
DANISH FIGHTER PLANE IN SPLINTER CAMO

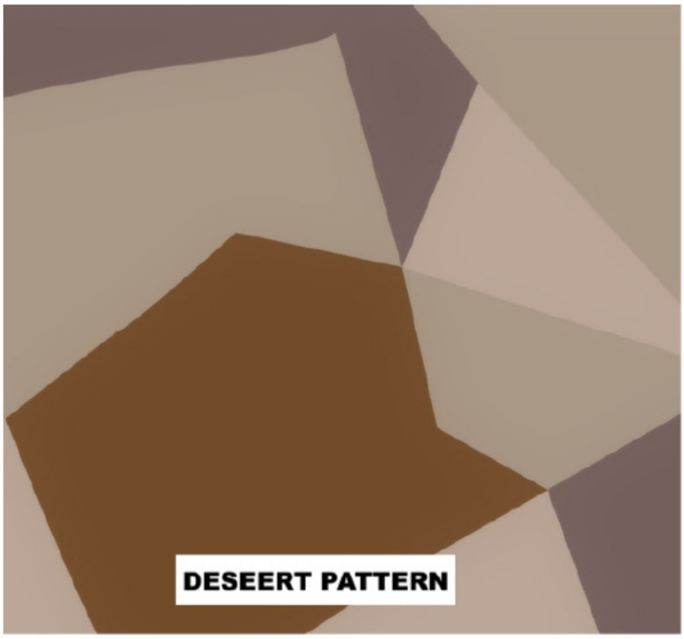
M90 SHIRT



M90 camouflage is the camouflage pattern for the uniform system 90, used by the Swedish Armed Forces. The pattern consists of hard lined geometric shapes, aiming to create a camouflage pattern effective in the temperate forests and plains of Sweden. It is affectionately known among Swedish soldiers as lövhögen, or "the leaf pile."In addition to the standard pattern, which was designed with Swedish forests in mind, desert and jungle variants were later developed for international missions.The forerunner of the M90 uniform pattern was a vehicle camouflage known as the FOA camouflage, in reference to the military research institute that developed it.The Swedish government had decided in the 1960s to fund and develop a domestic camouflage design, instead of copying a pattern used by another nation. This was in part to guarantee maximum effectiveness in Swedish terrain, but also to ensure that the Swedish Armed Forces would use a recognizably Swedish design. The intent was to establish the new pattern as national symbol, in the hope that it could be helpful in making citizens identify with the armed forces.Work on the vehicle camouflage pattern was carried out in the 1970s by FOA scientists through a process of extensive testing and experimentation, including aerial photography missions and field trials. When the pattern was rolled out in the 1970s, it became known as "FOA camouflage," reflecting its origin.Early use of the FOA camouflage on Swedish aircraft, especially the AJ-37 Viggen, also led to it being referred to as Viggenkamouflage. Swedish military doctrine at the time assumed a defensive war against the superior forces of the Soviet Union, which made it too risky for jets to remain on their peacetime bases. Instead, they would be dispersed across small rural landing strips and pre-positioned depots where they could be serviced by mobile teams, which required a camouflage designed for hiding in forested locations.

SPLINTER


STANDARD WOODLAND PATTERN


DESEERT PATTERN

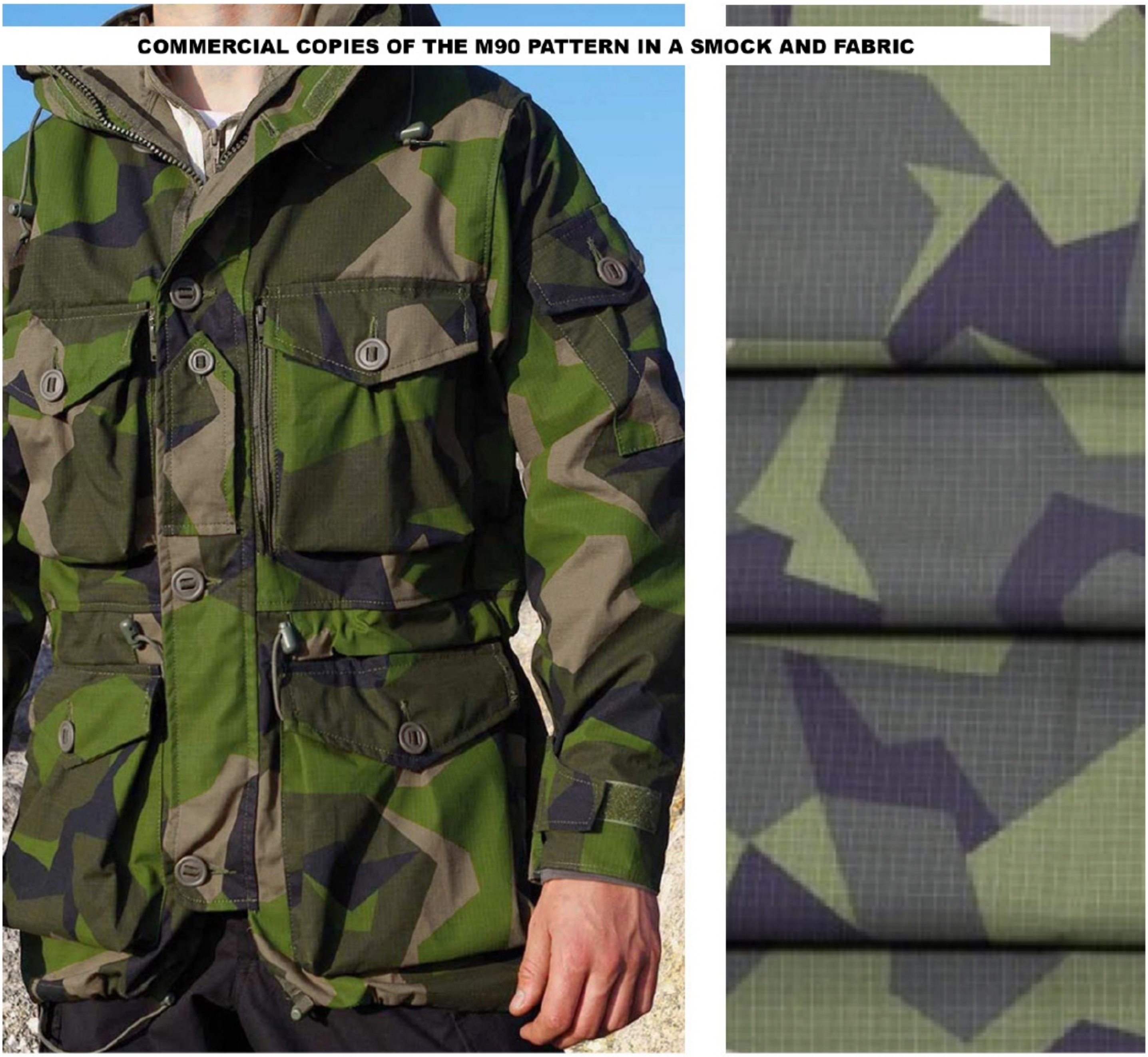
For the ordinary soldier, Sweden retained its old single-colored field uniforms, the dark olive green M59 (summer) and the all-grey M58 (winter), long after other Western nations developed uniform camouflage. Only in the 1980s was a decision taken to readapt the vehicle-size FOA pattern, which had been designed to avoid detection by aerial and satellite photography, for use on personal uniforms, which would primarily aim to avoid detection by the naked eye and by binocular. This required a redesign of the pattern.FOA scientists were again called on to lead the project, redesigning the pattern slightly and reducing its scale by a proportion of 1:66 to fit the entire pattern onto a human torso. Despite the downscaling, the process nevertheless produced a camouflage pattern with what remains an unusually large and "clean" set of colored fields, in comparison with other nations' camouflage designs. In part, this reflected Swedish operational concerns. According to Hans Kariis, an expert at FOI, which is the successor to FOA: "If you look at American or German patterns, they're very small. This has to do with the M90 pattern being adapted to the type of combat envisioned at the time. Our pattern works pretty well in forest and mixed [småbruten] terrain, where distances are at a scale of about one kilometer.

The Americans are thinking about urban combat, in a city where distances are 10 to 100 meters.The M90 uniform pattern was ultimately introduced in active service in the late 1980s, and had been adapted by the entire force by the late 1990s.As Sweden had been a latecomer to camouflage uniforms, the system was considered to be quite advanced for its time and, according to the Swedish army, it remains effective three decades later. Among other things, M90 uniforms are treated to ensure a low visibility when faced with night-time detection gear such as near-infrared spectrum equipment.However, while vehicle camouflage such as the FOA pattern had a proven value as a protection overhead and long-distance reconnaissance, the effectiveness of personal camouflage is in some dispute. According to experts, the old all-green M59 uniforms often provided similar levels of protection against detection as the camouflage-patterned M90. "It depends on the environment you're in," according to Kariis. "In some cases [the M90] is better: the pattern breaks up contours and makes it more difficult to spot the contour of a human being. In many other cases the pattern is of equal value to single-color."

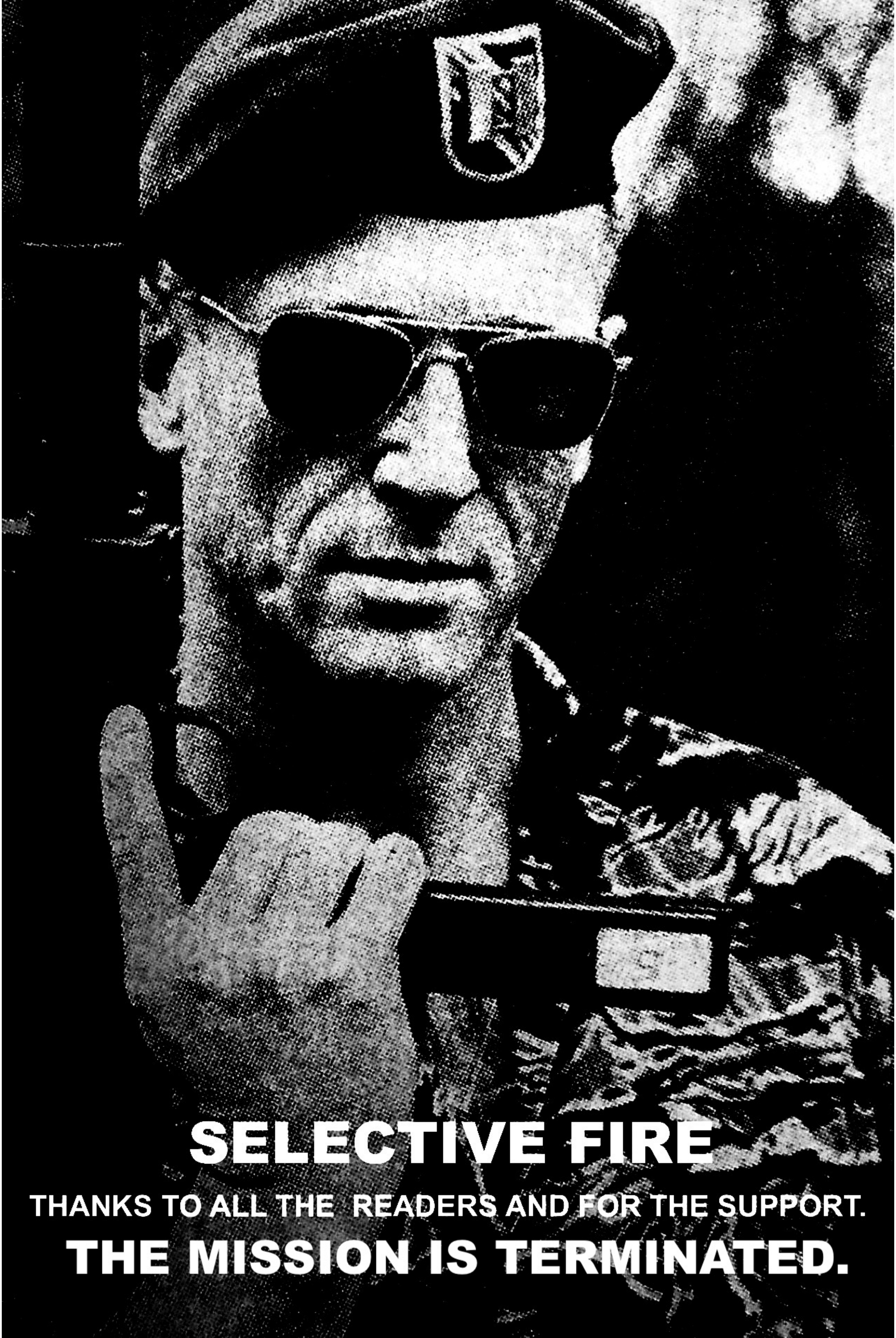
SPLINTER

The M90 was not copyrighted by the Swedish government until 2020, and, over the years, it became available on a variety of commercial clothing and other products.

To some experts, commercial use of the M90 was advantageous for the Swedish military, since it allowed personnel to acquire complementary nonstandard civilian gear when necessary, without abandoning the M90 pattern. Others have countered that the proliferation of non-official M90 products has diluted the symbolic value of the pattern, defeating one of its original purposes – and possibly even raising infiltration risks in the fieldIn 2017, a collaborative Nordic government project was launched to jointly acquire standardized uniforms for the Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, and Danish armed forces, although it was decided that each country would use its own camouflage pattern. As part of this process, Sweden deliberated whether to update the M90 pattern and, simultaneously, acquire copyright protections for the new version. In October 2020, the Swedish Patent and Registration Office registered a protected version of the pattern in three iterations: standard/forest, khaki/desert, and winter. The only change to the old pattern was the addition of small, scattered three crowns symbols.



COMMERCIAL COPIES OF THE M90 PATTERN IN A SMOCK AND FABRIC



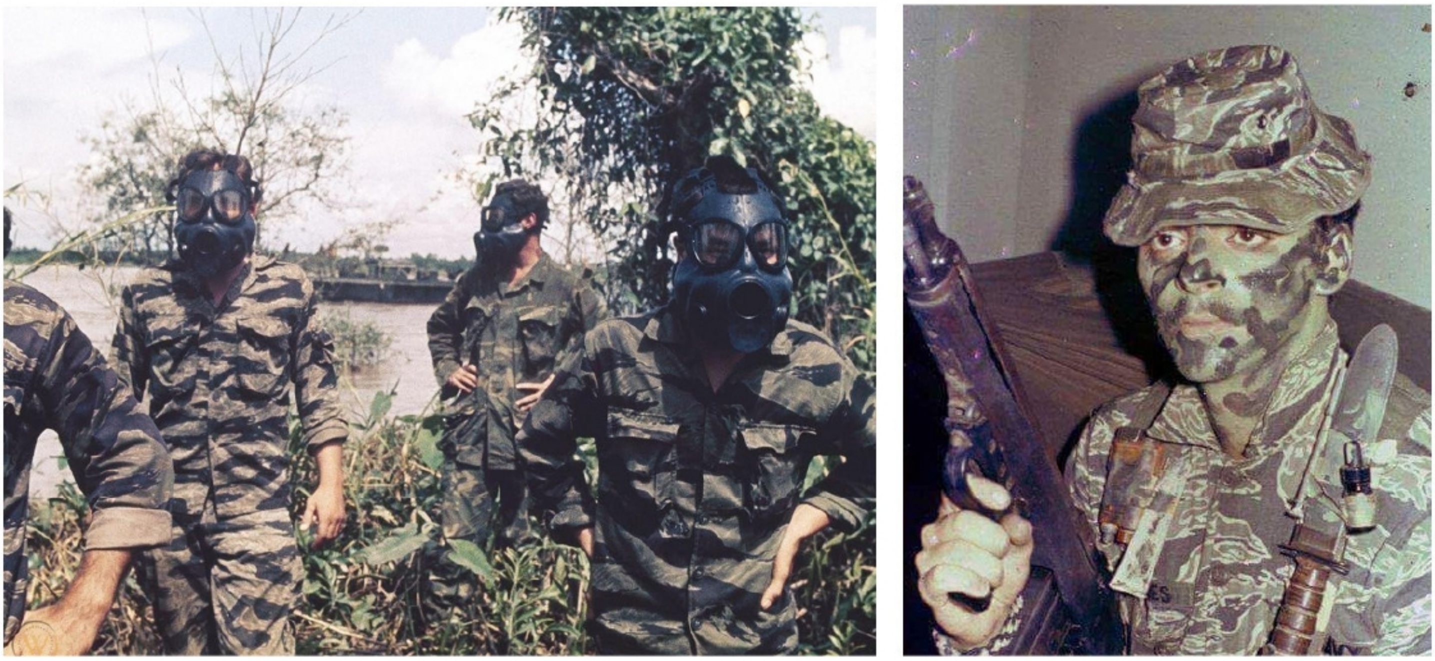
SELECTIVE FIRE

THANKS TO ALL THE READERS AND FOR THE SUPPORT.

THE MISSION IS TERMINATED.

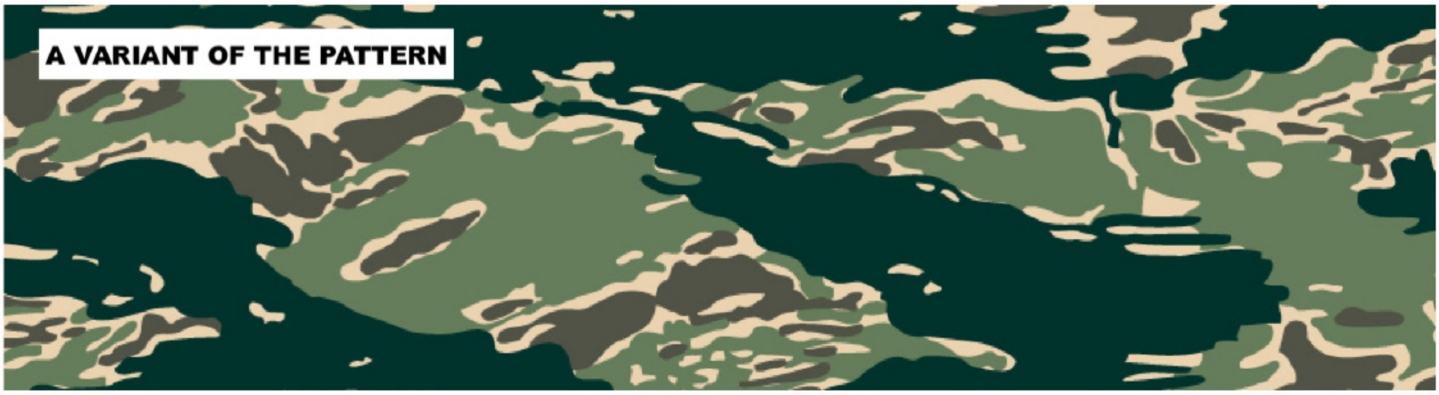
TIGERSTRIPE

Tigerstripe is the name of a group of camouflage patterns developed for close-range use in dense jungle during jungle warfare by the South Vietnamese Armed Forces/US Forces. It derives its name from its resemblance to a tiger's stripes. It features narrow stripes that look like brush-strokes of green and brown, and broader brush-strokes of black printed over a lighter shade of olive or khaki. The brush-strokes interlock rather than overlap, as in French Lizard pattern from which it apparently derives. There are many variations: R.D. Johnson counted at least 19 different versions in early drafts of Tiger Patterns, his definitive work on the subject, although it is unclear if these are all different print patterns, or if they include color variations of a few different print patterns.



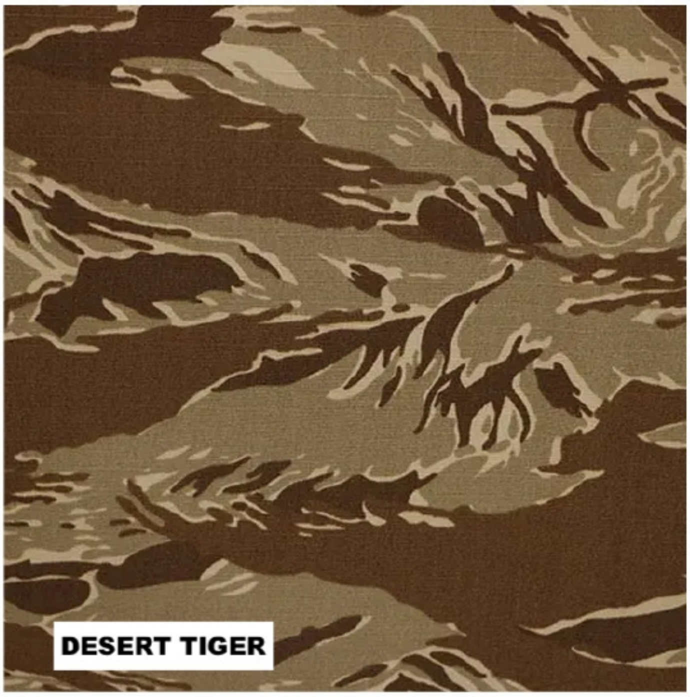
NAVY SEALS IN TIGERSTRIPE IN VIETNAM

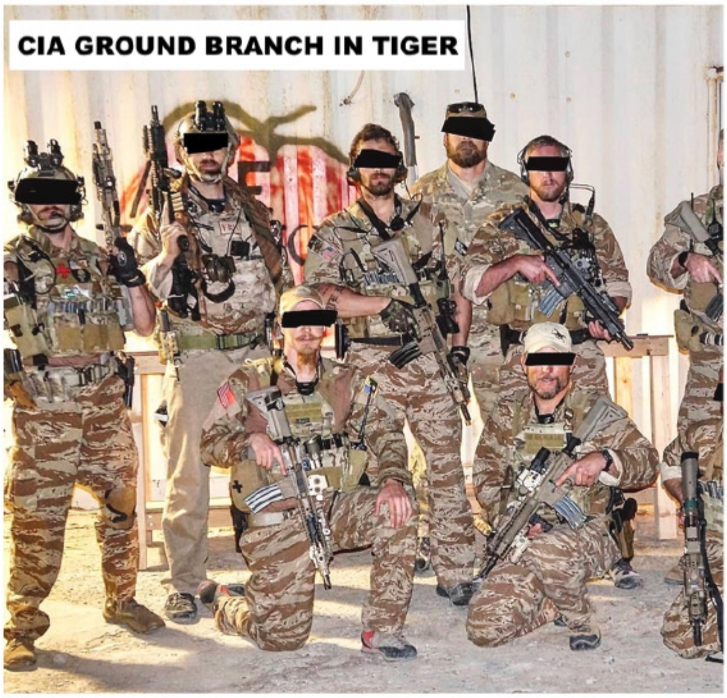
It is unclear who developed the first tigerstripe pattern, consisting of sixty-four (64) stripes. The French used a similar pattern in their war in Vietnam, while simultaneously, the British used a similar pattern in Burma (Possibly the-then SAS Smock/Denison Smock). After the French left Vietnam, the Republic of Vietnam Marine Corps continued using the pattern, a variant of which was later adopted by Vietnamese Rangers (Biệt Động Quân) and Special Forces (Lực Lượng Đặc Biệt). When the United States began sending advisors to South Vietnam, USMAAG advisors attached to the ARVN were authorized to wear their Vietnamese unit's combat uniform with US insignia. Soon, many American special operations forces in the Vietnamese theater of operations wore the pattern, despite not always being attached to ARVN units: it became the visible trademark of Green Berets, LRRPs, SEALs and other elite forces.

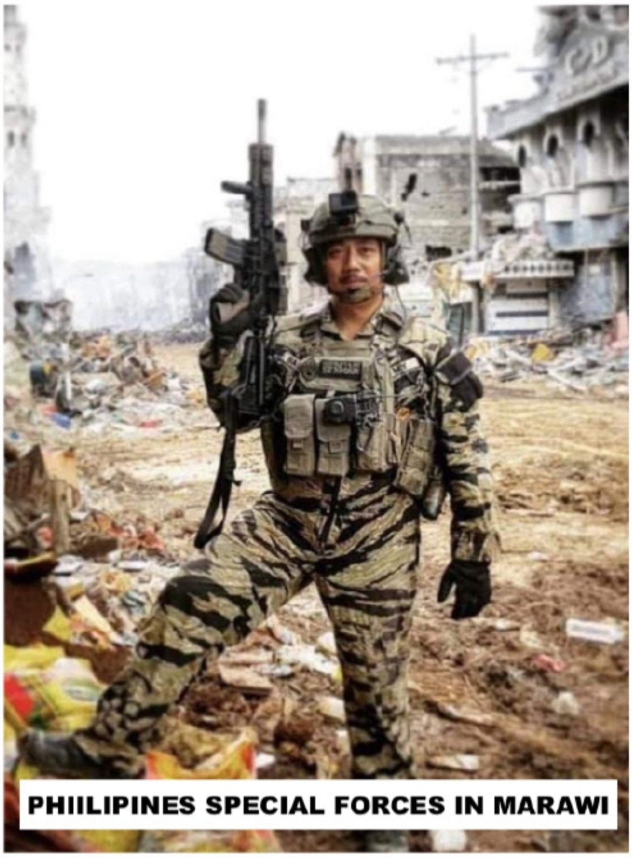


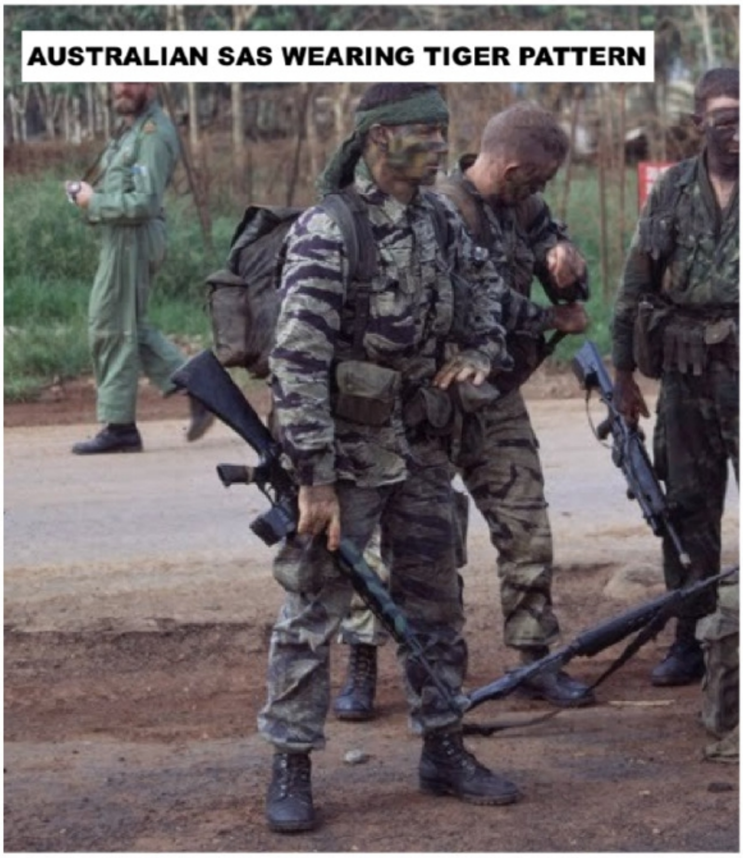
A VARIANT OF THE PATTERN

TIGERSTRIPE


DESERT TIGER

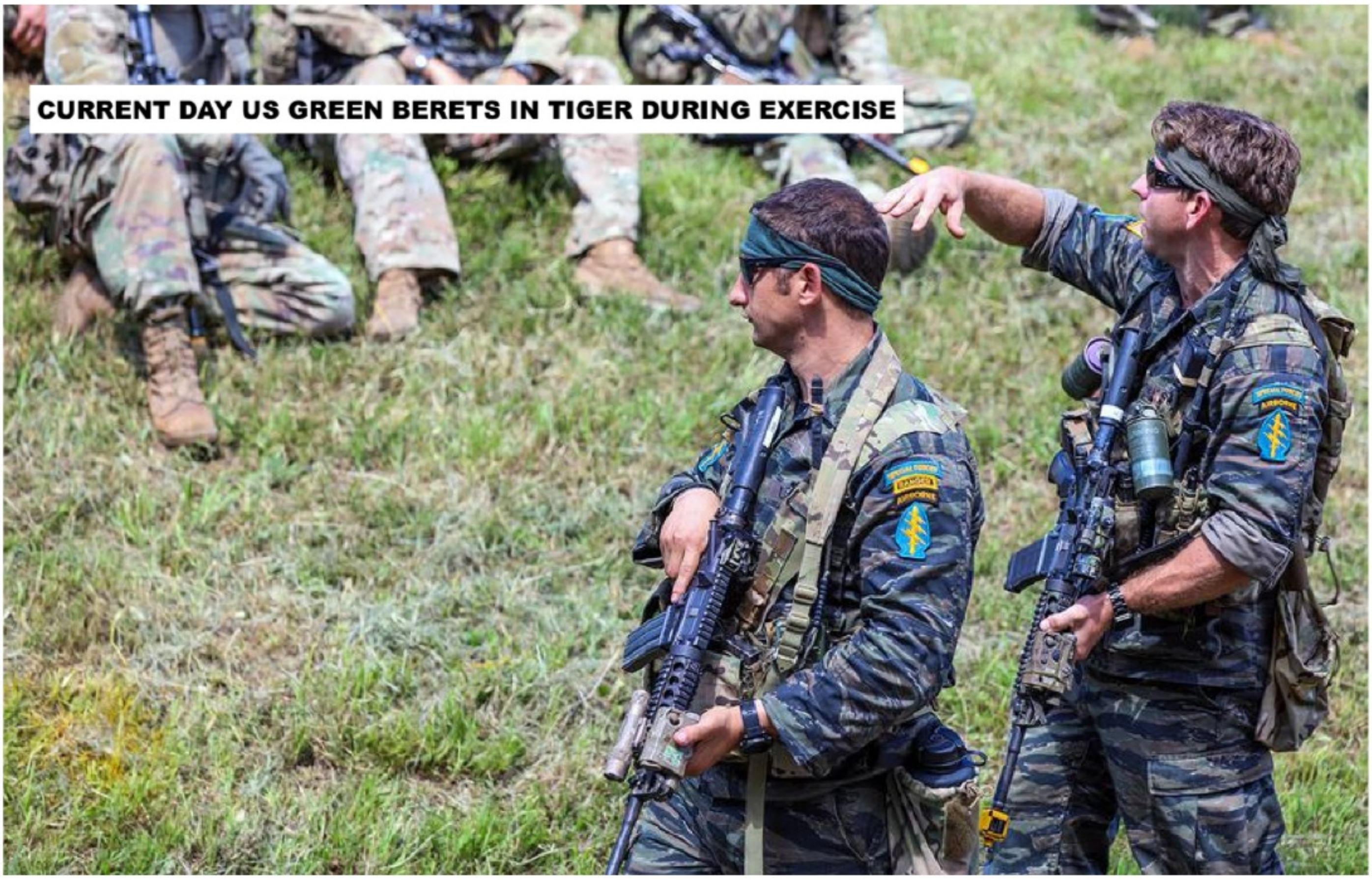

CIA GROUND BRANCH IN TIGER


PHIILIPINES SPECIAL FORCES IN MARAWI

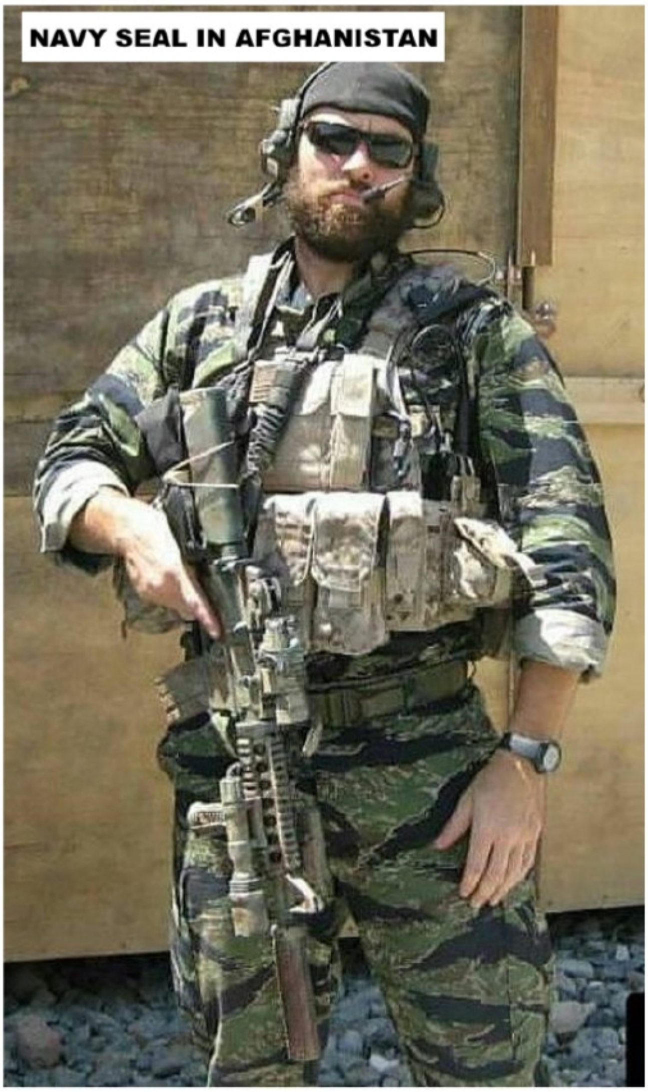

AUSTRALIAN SAS WEARING TIGER PATTERN

Besides American and ARVN forces, Australian and New Zealand military personnel used tigerstripe uniforms while on advisory duty with the ARVN units. Personnel from the Special Air Service of Australia and New Zealand were the principal wearers of tigerstripe uniforms (and ERDL uniforms) in theater, while regular Australian and New Zealand wore the standard-issue olive drab green uniforms. In Afghanistan Green and Desert Tiger Stripes are worn by US Special Forces units as well as the CIA's Ground Branch a part of it's Special Activities Division. Phillipines special forces have also been documented wearing the pattern during the fight for Marawi against ISIS.

TIGERSTRIPE



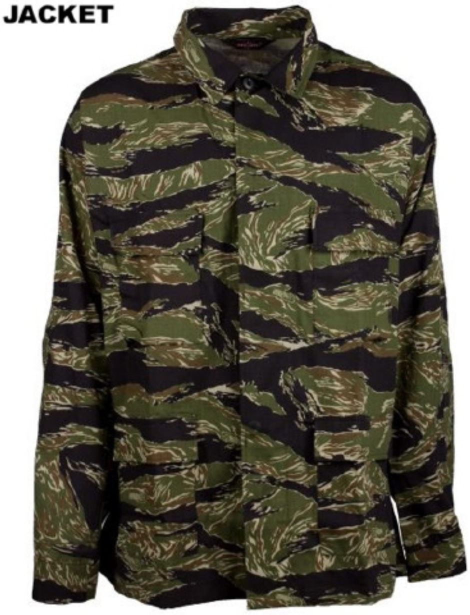
CURRENT DAY US GREEN BERETS IN TIGER DURING EXERCISE



NAVY SEAL IN AFGHANISTAN

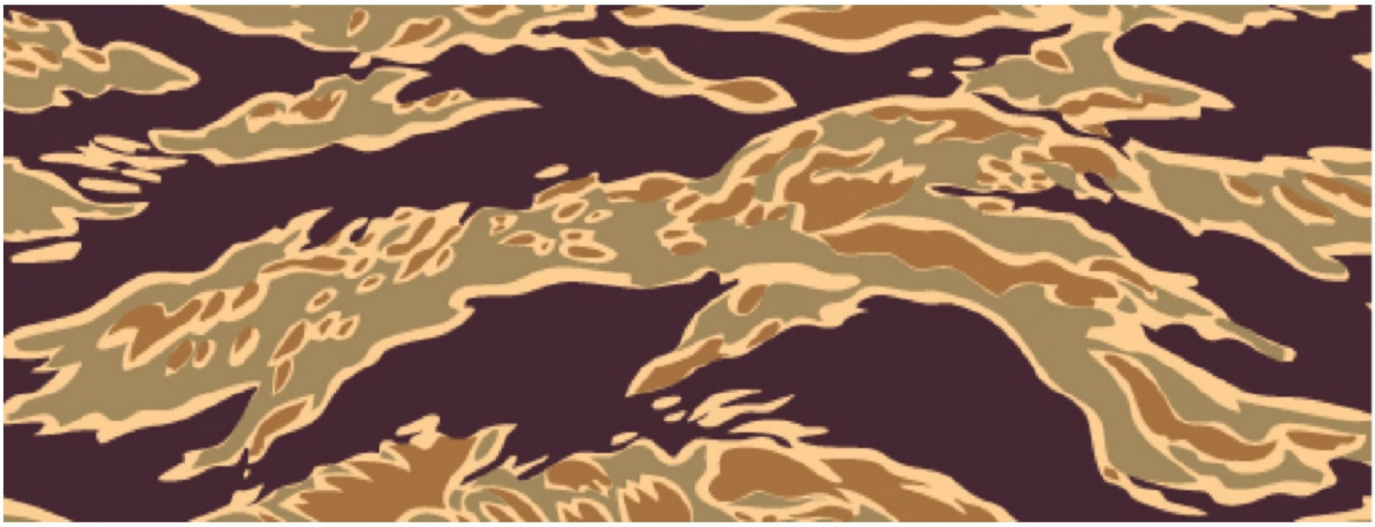
LURP IN CONTACT VIETNAM

TIGER JACKET



TIGERSTRIPE

Tigerstripe was never an official US-issue item. Personnel permitted to wear it at first had their camo fatigues custom-made by local tailors, ARVN uniforms being too small for most Americans; for this reason there were many variations of the basic tigerstripe pattern. From 1969 5th Special Forces Group contracted with Vietnamese producers to make fatigues and other items such as boonie hats using ARVN fabric. During the latter stages of the war, tigerstripe was gradually replaced by the-then-new ERDL pattern, a predecessor of the woodland BDU pattern.



TIGERSTRIPE

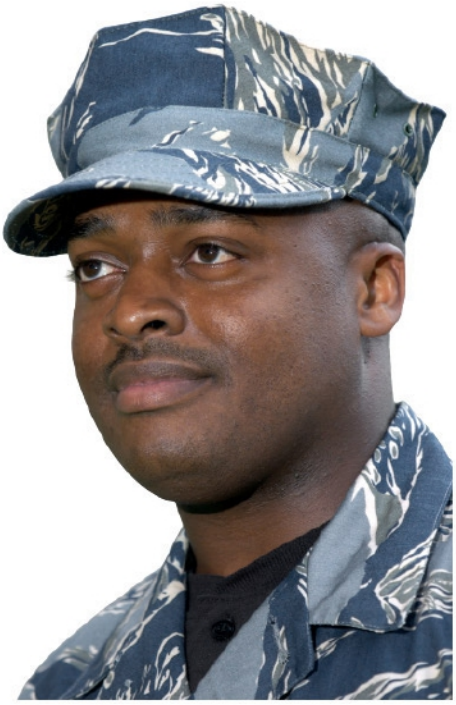
AIRMAN BATTLE UNIFORM

The first prototype of the ABU was unveiled in the summer of 2003, based on the Vietnam-era Tigerstripe pattern.

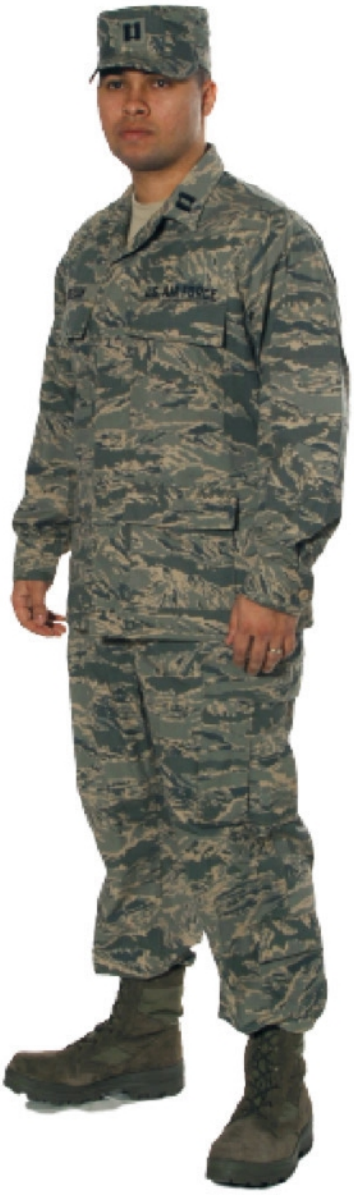
The early uniform prototypes consisted of trousers, an embroidered undershirt, and a blouse. The camouflage pattern, developed by Tiger Stripe Products and based upon their popular copyrighted Original Vietnam Tiger Stripe, was a blue/gray, tiger stripe pattern.

After months of "wear testing", Air Force officials revised the color scheme and camouflage pattern due to feedback received from Airmen. The new elementary semi-pixelated tiger pattern would trade its dominant blue overtones for a more subdued palette, which still includes some blue tones. However, few of the functional recommendations made by Airmen in the field were implemented into the uniform which remains very similar in design to the older BDU style uniforms.

This has been a subject of many complaints from Airmen returning from duty in Iraq and Afghanistan who had been wearing the U.S. Army-issued Army Combat Uniform (ACU) as a temporary issue uniform. These complaints include the ABU's inability to keep Airmen cool while working in desert conditions due to the thickness of the material (13 ounces) and large interior "map" pockets, lack of storage space and the low ease of use with government issue personal body armor. While not officially recommended, USAF Airmen can cut the pockets out of the inside of the blouse because it does not alter the outer appearance of the uniform. On 2 October 2007, the Air Force began



BLUE TIGER PROTOTYPE

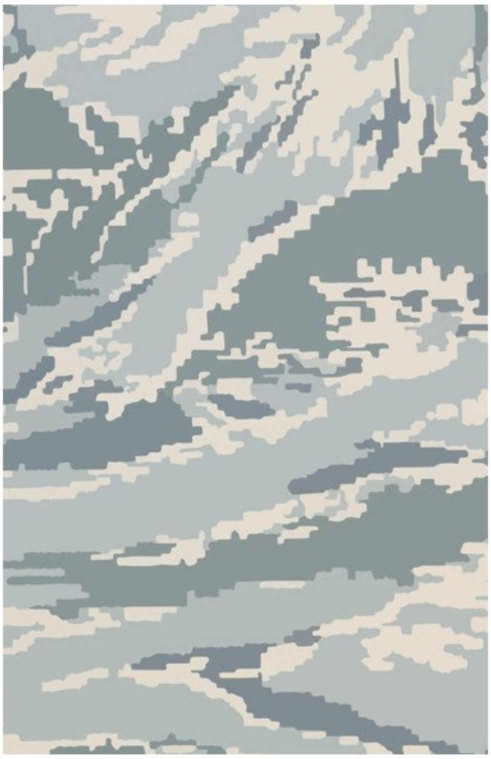


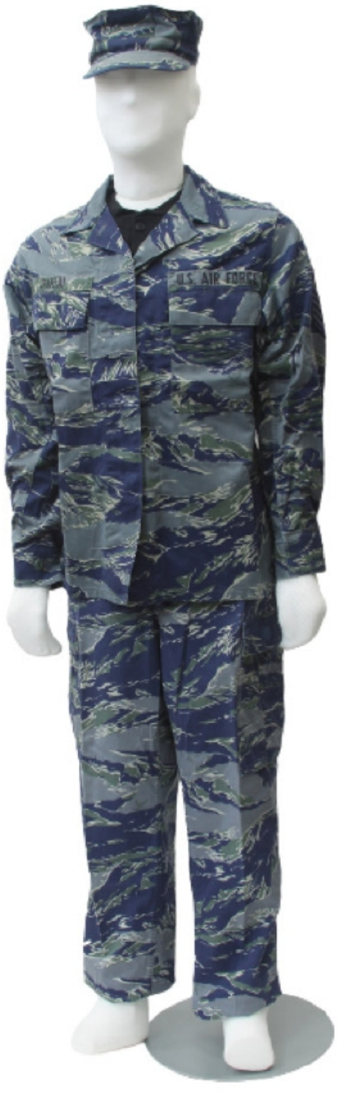
ABU FINAL VERSION

TIGERSTRIPE

AIRMAN BATTLE UNIFORM

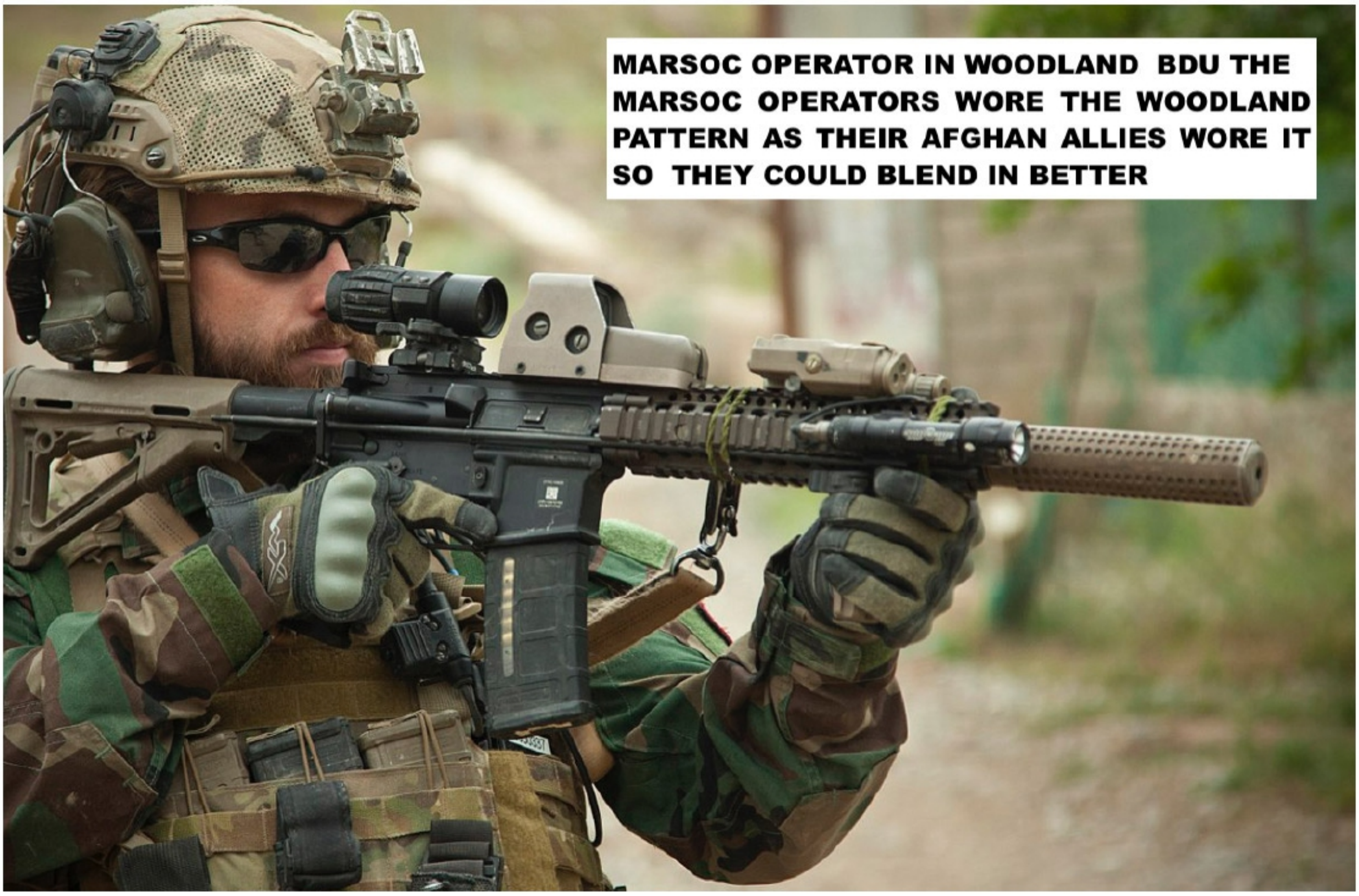
issuing the ABU to enlisted trainees in Basic Military Training at Lackland AFB and was issued to the Class of 2012 at the United States Air Force Academy on 26 June 2008, and is now available for purchase by all Airmen. Since 2008, it has been issued to Airmen deploying to locations in CENTCOM, including Kuwait, Iraq and Afghanistan. Personnel in other countries were issued DCU uniforms while inventory lasted. The ABU is available at Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) military clothing stores. Although the Air Force has officially recognized color variations in different set of ABUs, all variations are currently authorized to wear and the problem should be fixed when the patterns are finalized within a year. The ABU became mandatory (completely replacing the BDU and DCU) in FY12. In 2010, MultiCam wasauthorized to replace the ABU-pattern on the Airman Battle System-Ground in the War in Afghanistan by Air Force ground forces. In June 2011, The Air Force Times released the announcement of a summer weight ABU to be available in 2012. The Improved Airman Battle Uniform will be made of a 50–50 nylon-cotton blend and is the same material used by the Army for the ACU. Just like the ABU, the IABU is machine washable and also wrinkle resistant. Chief of Staff of the Air Force Gen. Norton A. Schwartz gave approval of the IABU coat and pants which will be available to trainees at Basic Military Training first. No special allowance will be given to troops since they are not being forced to buy the uniform, although it will cost about the same as the current ABU.



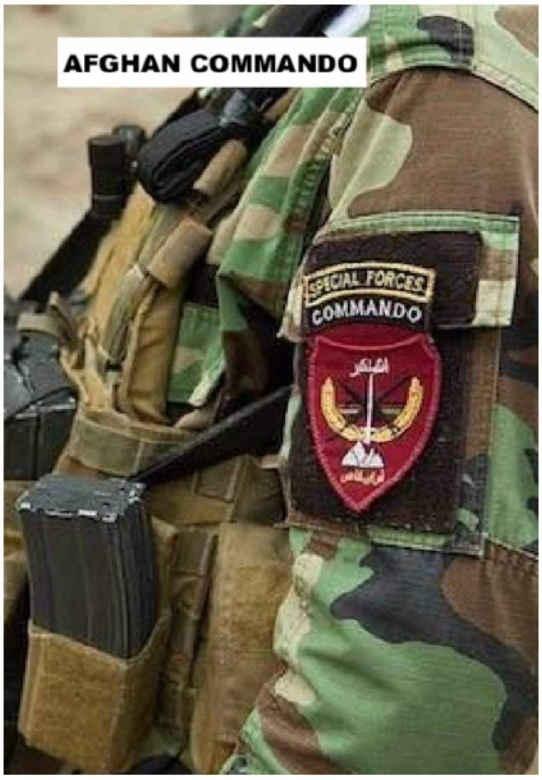


WOODLAND

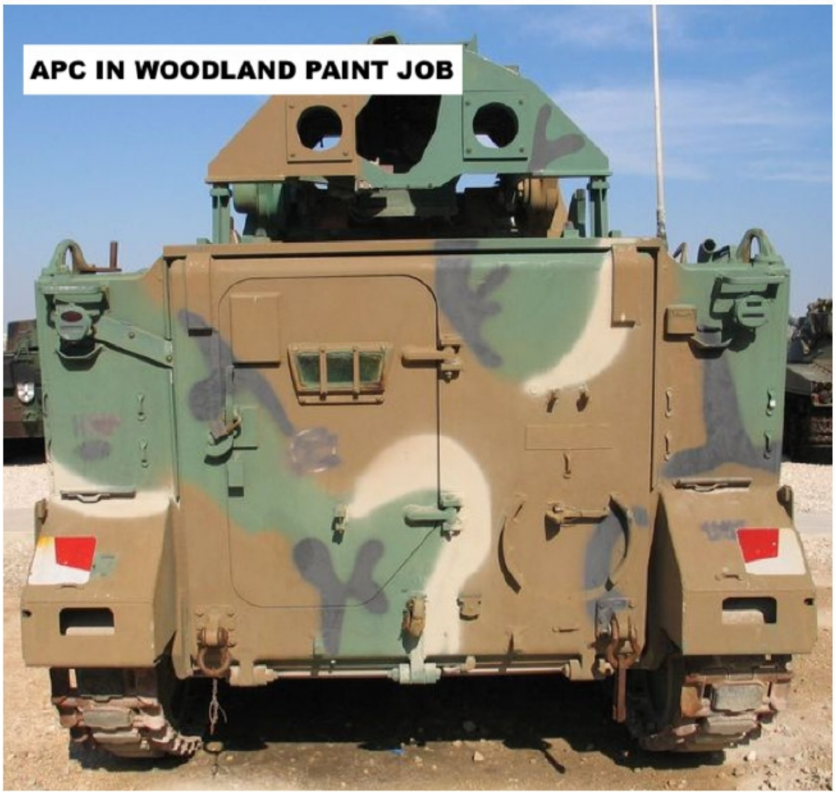
The Woodland Pattern BDU has been phased out by the Marine Corps with the introduction of the digital MARPAT Marine Corps Combat Utility Uniform. In the U.S. Army, the Woodland Pattern BDU was replaced by the digital Universal Camouflage Pattern Army Combat Uniform.The U.S. Navy retains the Woodland Pattern BDU for specific units and organizations. The U.S. Navy SEALs are the primary users of this uniform. Most sailors have transitioned to the Navy Working Uniform, while the Air Force has gone to the Airman Battle Uniform which uses a modern incarnation of the Tigerstripe pattern.



MARSOC OPERATOR IN WOODLAND BDU THE MARSOC OPERATORS WORE THE WOODLAND PATTERN AS THEIR AFGHAN ALLIES WORE IT SO THEY COULD BLEND IN BETTER



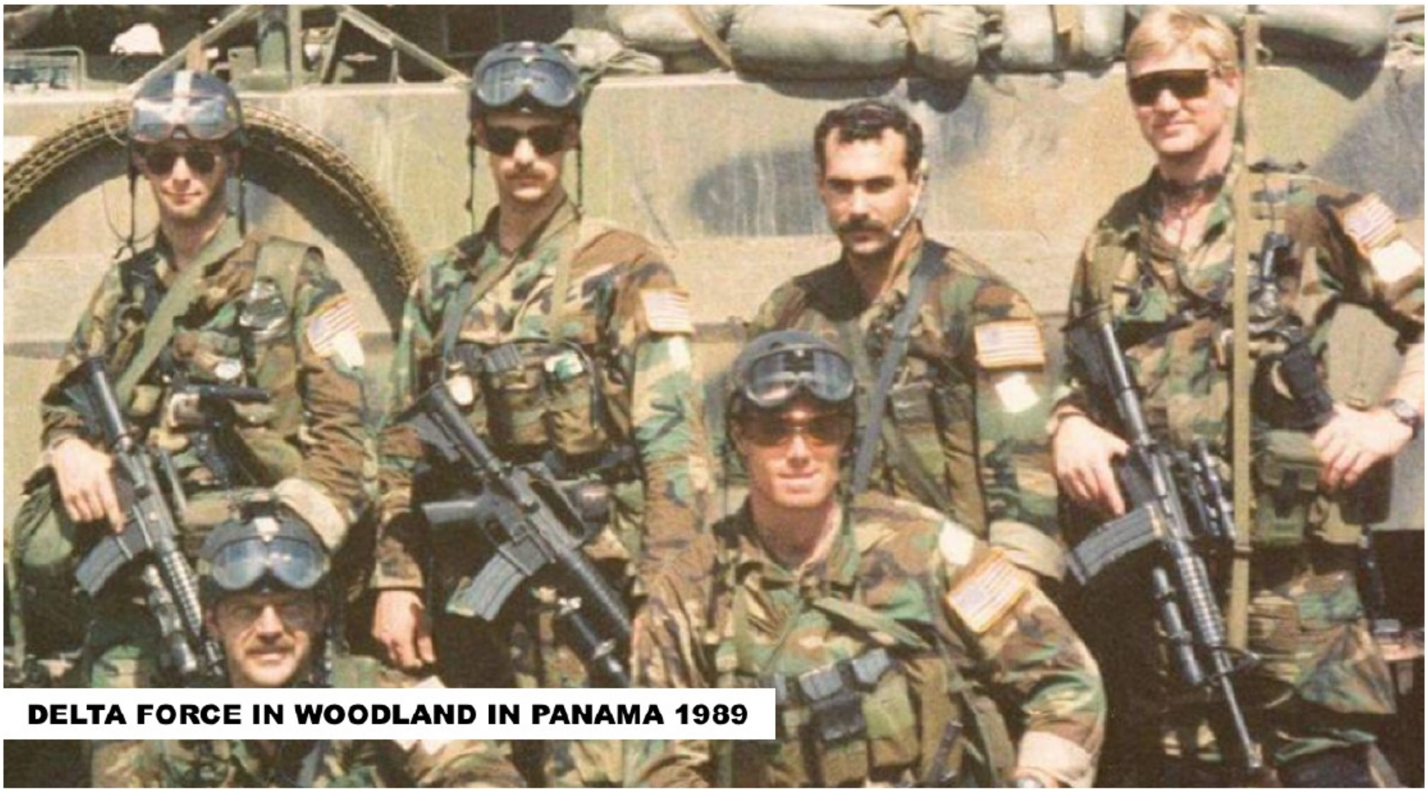
AFGHAN COMMANDO



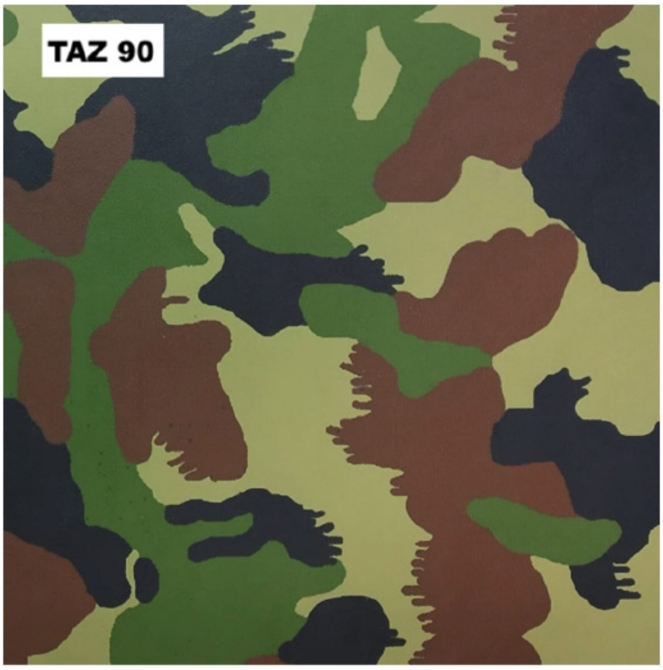
APC IN WOODLAND PAINT JOB

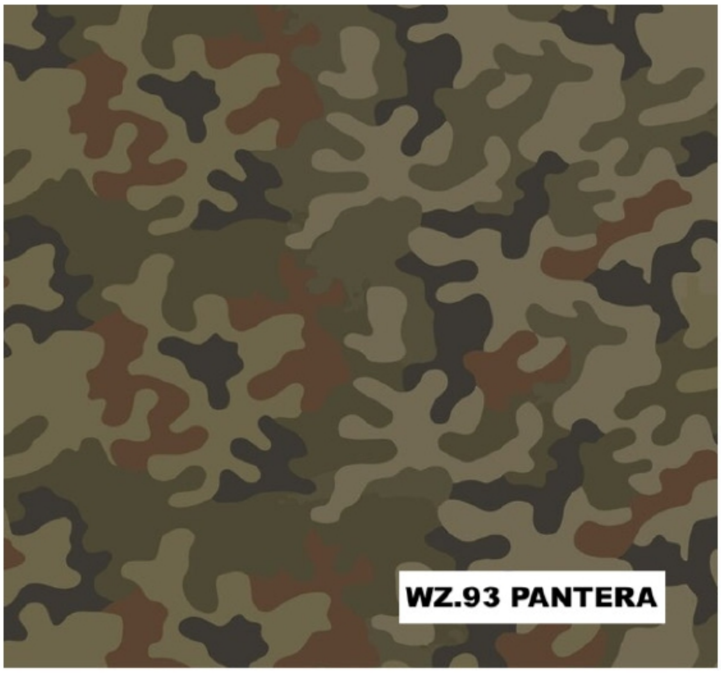
WOODLAND

The Woodland Pattern is still (2013) in use for some organizational equipment and uniforms, such as NBC MOPP suits, some body armor and load-bearing equipment, especially that issued in training environments. The Woodland Pattern BDU was phased out by the Marine Corps with the introduction of the digital MARPAT Marine Corps Combat Utility Uniform in 2002, although it was reintroduced for the United States Marine Corps Forces Special Operations Command in 2011[and was also worn by MARSOC forces in the War in Afghanistan.

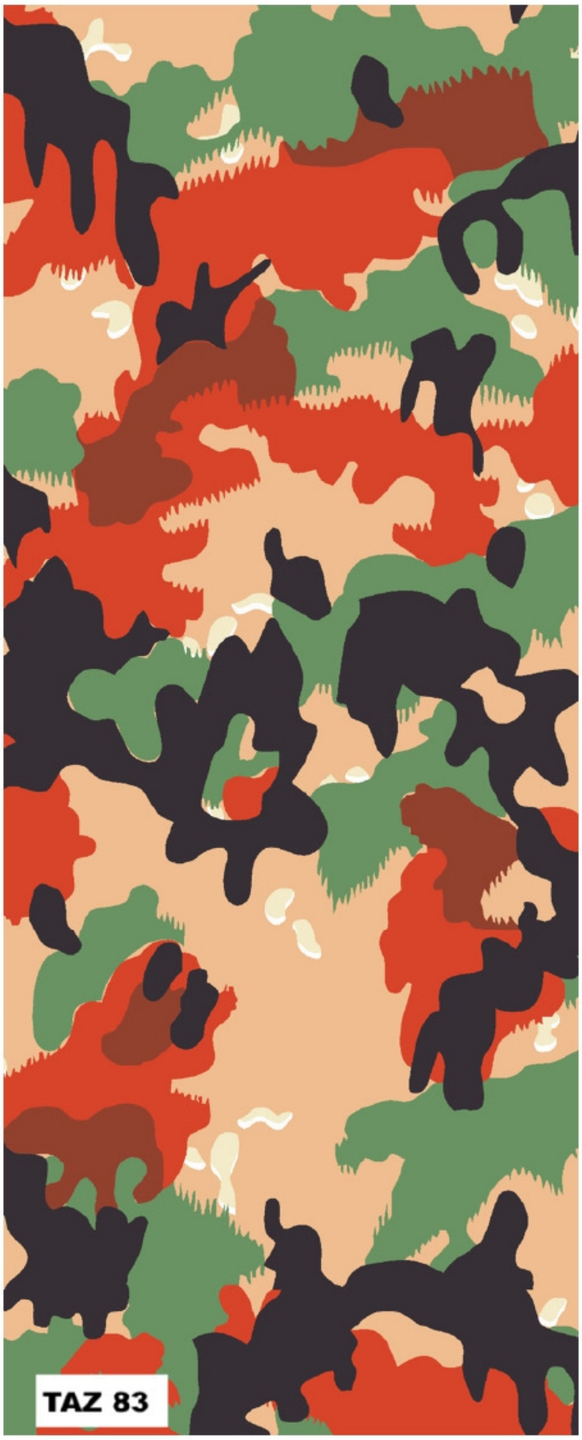

DELTA FORCE IN WOODLAND IN PANAMA 1989

In the U.S. Army, the Woodland Pattern BDU was replaced by the digital Universal Camouflage Pattern The U.S. Navy retains the Woodland Pattern BDU for specific units and organizations. The U.S. Navy SEALs are the primary users of this uniform. Most sailors have transitioned to the Navy Working Uniform, while the Air Force has gone to the Airman Battle Uniform which uses a modern incarnation of the Tigerstripe pattern. The Woodland Pattern is still (2013) in use for some organizational equipment and uniforms, such as NBC MOPP suits, some body armor and load-bearing equipment, especially that issued in training environments.


TAZ 90


WZ.93 PANTERA

WOODLAND

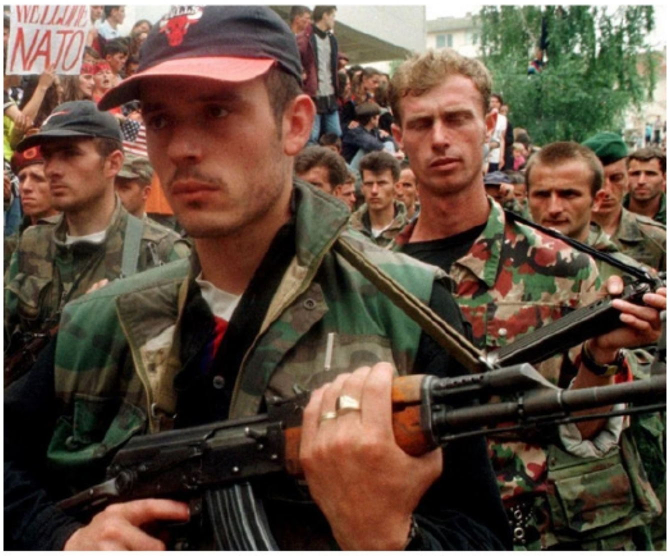


The Swiss Military TAZ 83 and its descendent the German Liebermuster pattern have been included in the woodland section. Taz 83 also is known as "Alpenflag" by commercial buyers and collectors. As military surplus camouflage clothing it came on to the army surplus market in the 1990s. The pattern is based on an experimental all-terrain pattern that saw limited service in World War II by Germany's Waffen-SS and Wehrmacht called Leibermuster.

The Kampfanzug 57/70 is a six-colour camouflage pattern consisting of a tan-coloured background with white random flecks with light green body overprinted with a green, red/reddish brown and black leaf shapes. The choice of red and green would at first glance seem to make this pattern very bright for something intended to conceal, but it works well for FIBUA (fighting in built-up areas) environments and alpine terrain. Swiss soldiers have referred to it as "Vierfrucht-Pyjama", which translates loosely as four colour pyjamas.

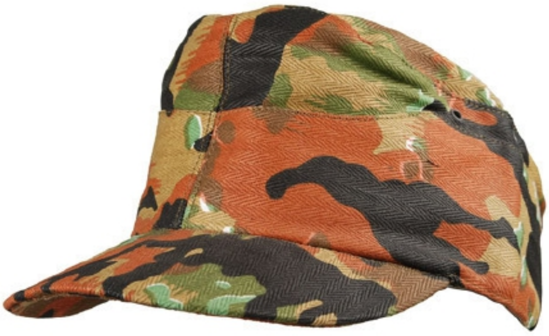
The Kampfanzug 57/70 was issued from 1957 to 1993 (after 1970 with a textile daypack) and the lighter Taz 83 with different pattern from 1983 to 1993 for non-combat troops, when both dresses were replaced by Taz 90, a print in colours of green, brown, and black.

The TAZ 83 Pattern are still in use at times in the Swiss Military along with Taz 90 (Swiss Woodland) The four-colour pattern consists of tan, brown, green and black and is a development of the Taz 57 and Taz 83 (the "Alpenflage") patterns which it replaced in the early 1990s. Even so, the pattern is based on the alpenflage, but with the deletion of the white spots and the red colour found in the alpenflage, along with minor changes.

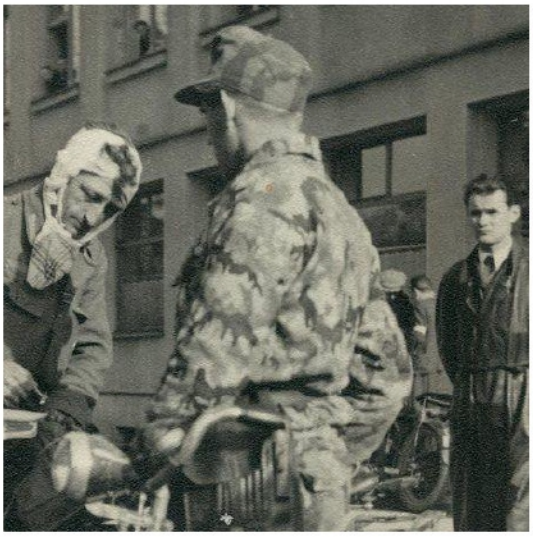


IN USE WITH KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY

WOODLAND

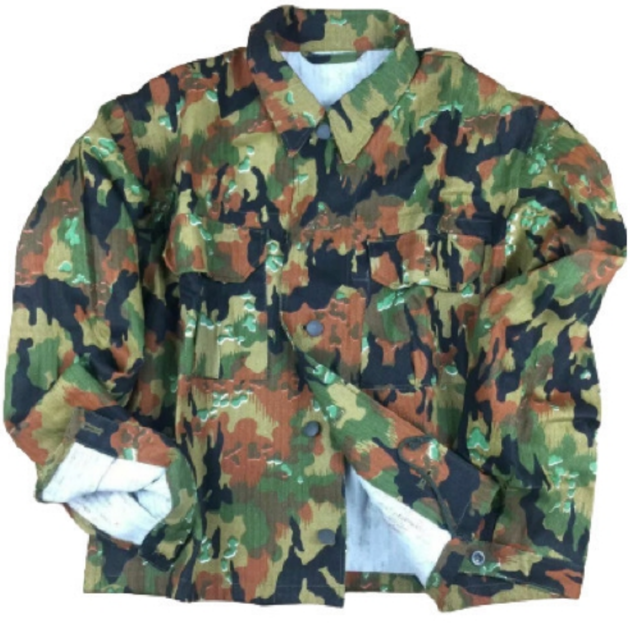


REPRODUCTION LEIBERMUSTER CAP



RARE PHOTO OF THE CAMOUFLAGE IN USE

LEIBERMUSTER SMOCK

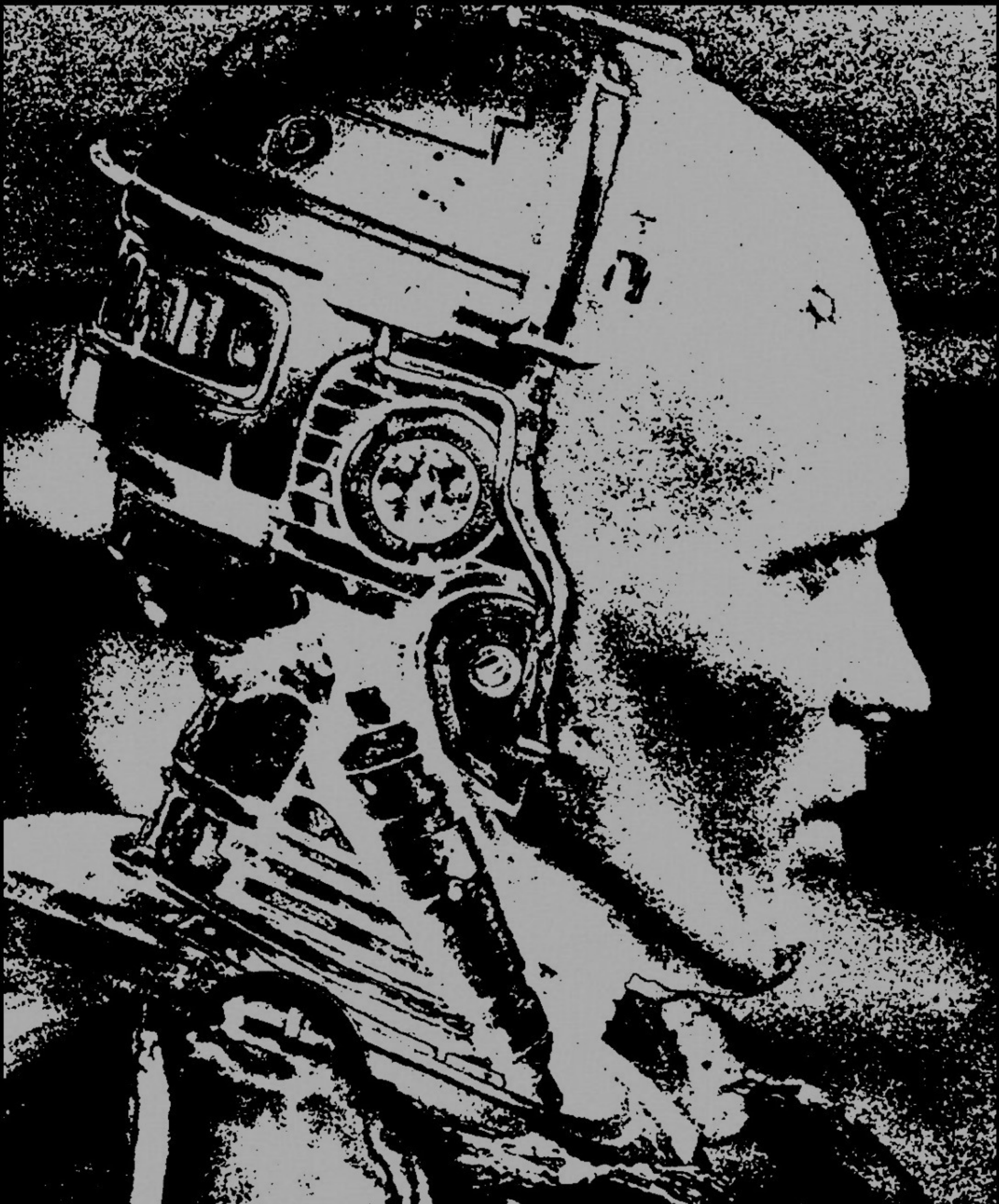


Leibermuster was a six-color military camouflage pattern developed by the Third Reich in February 1945. Known in German as "Buntfarbenaufdruck 45" ('Colorful print 45') for its year of introduction, Leibermuster ('Body pattern') was issued on a very limited basis to combat units before the war ended. It was the first pattern issued to both regular army (Wehrmacht), and Waffen-SS units. The pattern consists of black, brown, olive, pale green, white, and red.

Although it has been claimed that "carbon black" was used in the pattern to defeat then nascent infrared night vision devices, it is more likely that the red in the pattern was used for that reason, as the issue in night vision is how to make camouflage colors reflect more infrared light rather than less.
Wartime photographic evidence shows herringbone twill field blouses (tunics) and trousers made in the Leibermuster camouflage. At least one apparently genuine example of a winter parka in Leibermuster was seen after the war. More often, Leibermuster material shows up as post-war examples of clothing for civilian use.

Reproduction Leibermuster uniforms, created for collectors and reenactors, have become available on the market through European vendors. Reproductions are made in China and Turkey.

BLACKLIGHT



MAGAZINE

POPULAR CULTURE

POPULAR CULTURE

DR MARTENS IN VARIOUS CAMO PATTERNS

CAMOUFLAGE JUNGLE BOOTS

POPULAR CULTURE

CHUCK TAYLORS

NIKE

NIKE AIR MAX AND ADIDAS

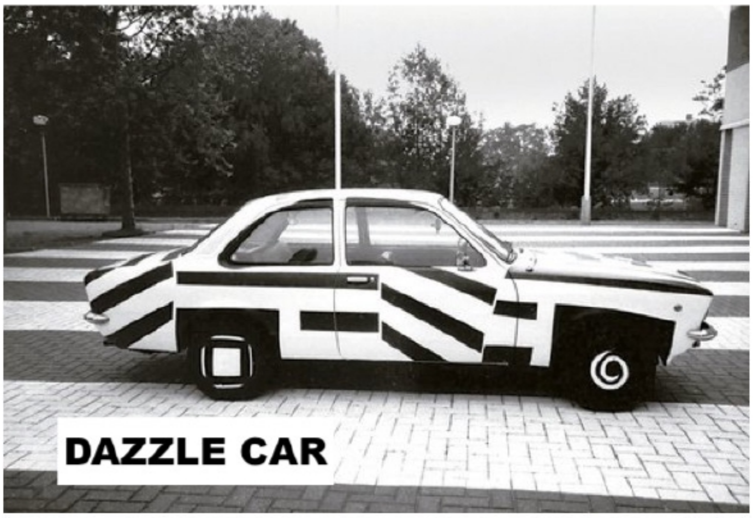
POPULAR CULTURE

CAMO BENTLEY

HAUTE COUTURE
CAMO JACKET

ARMY SURPLUS TROUSERS
WORN AS FASHION

IPHONE CASE



DAZZLE CAR

POPULAR CULTURE

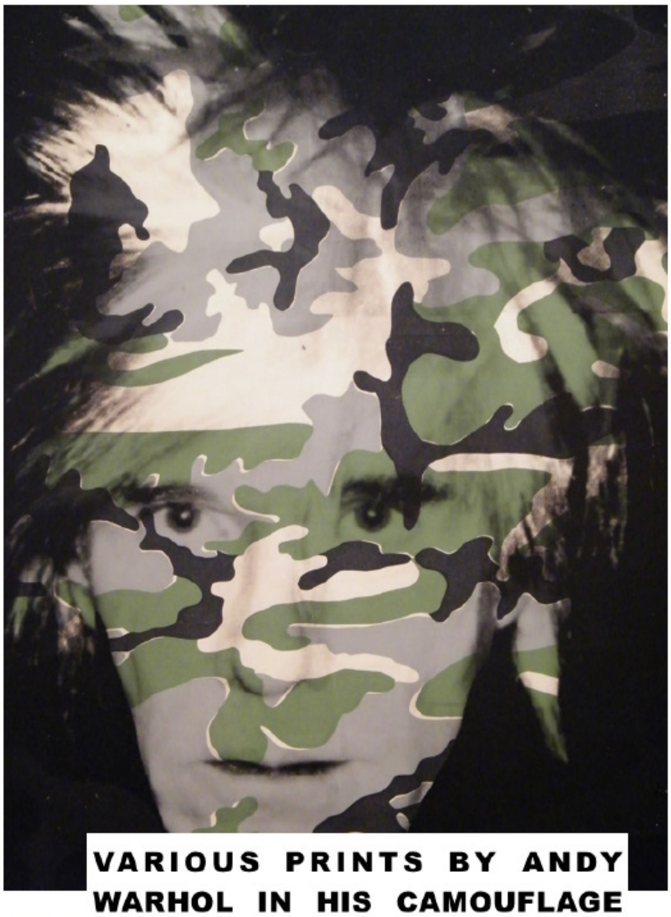
LIZARD CAMO IN
A CLOCKWORK ORANGE

KANYE WEST

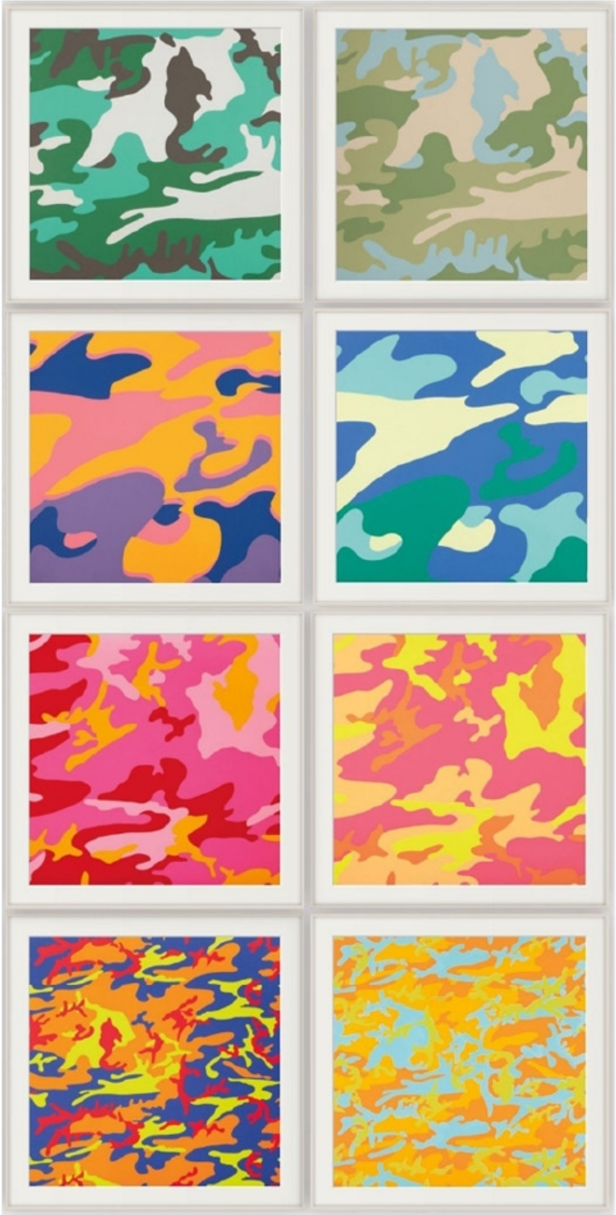
TILDA SWINTON AT A FILM FESTIVAL

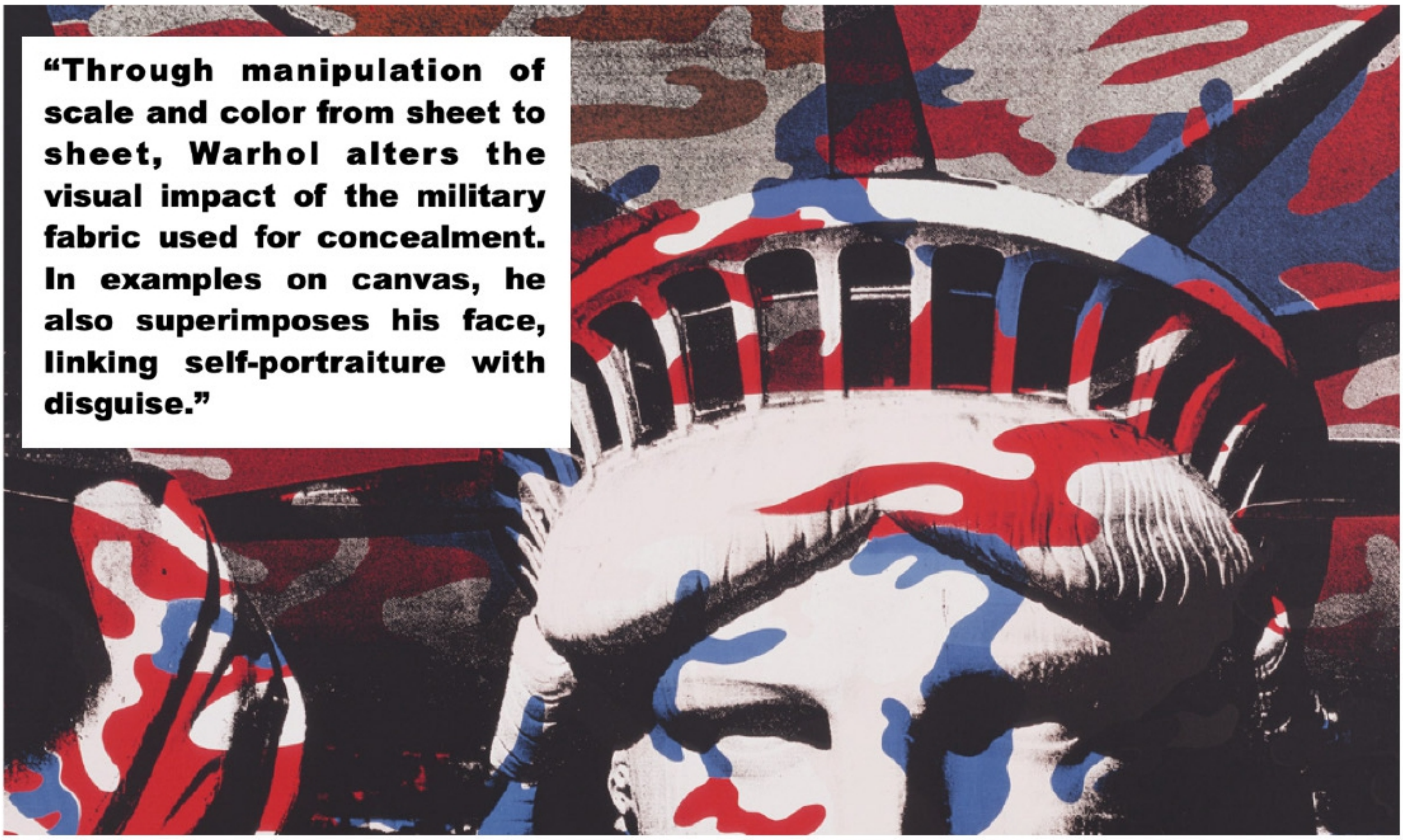
A KILT
IN FLECKTARN

POPULAR CULTURE



VARIOUS PRINTS BY ANDY WARHOL IN HIS CAMOUFLAGE SERIES CREATED IN THE 1980S.





“Through manipulation of scale and color from sheet to sheet, Warhol alters the visual impact of the military fabric used for concealment. In examples on canvas, he also superimposes his face, linking self-portraiture with disguise.”

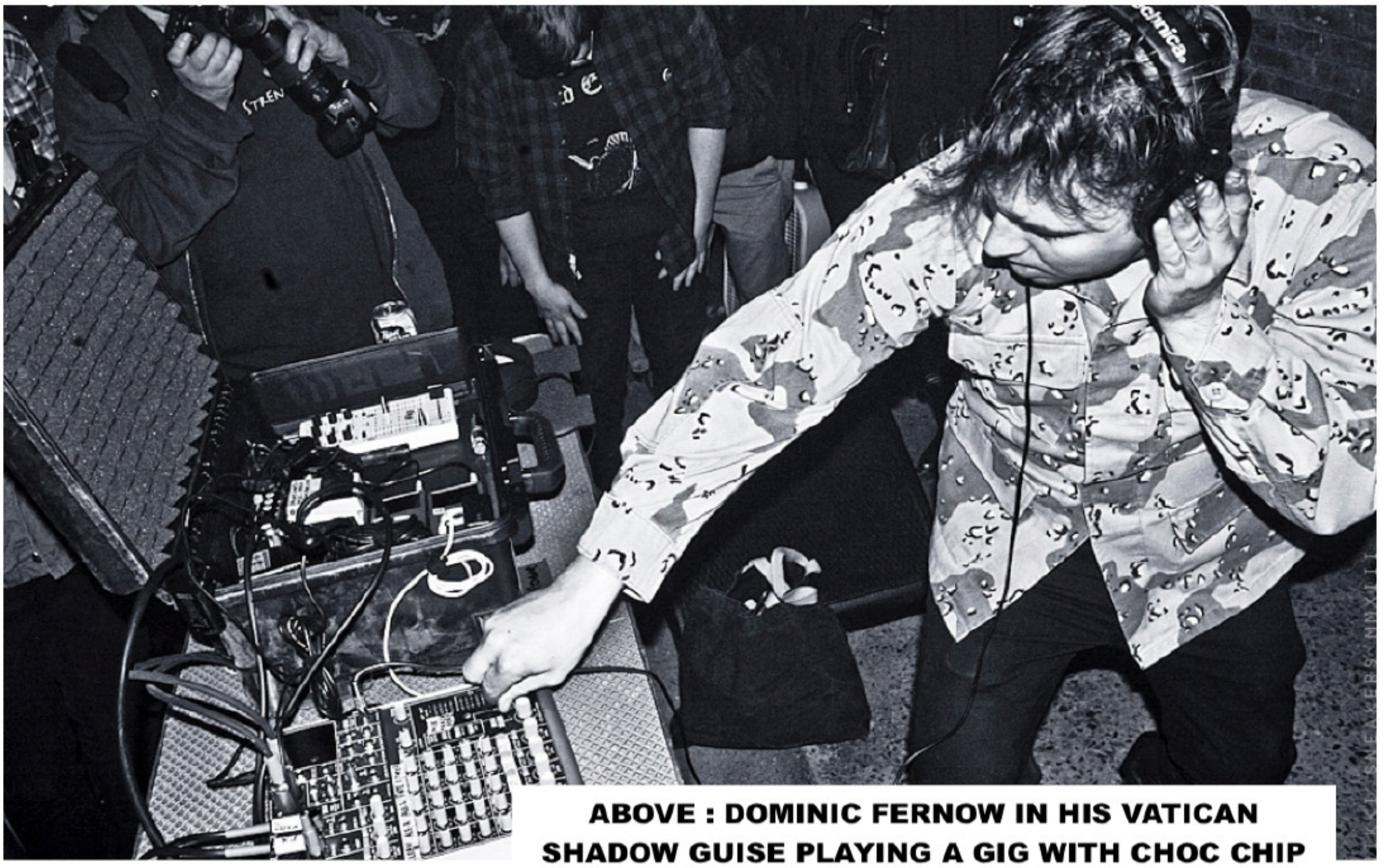
POPULAR CULTURE

TIGERSTRIPE SKATEBOARD

“NIGHT CAMO” G SHOCK WATCH

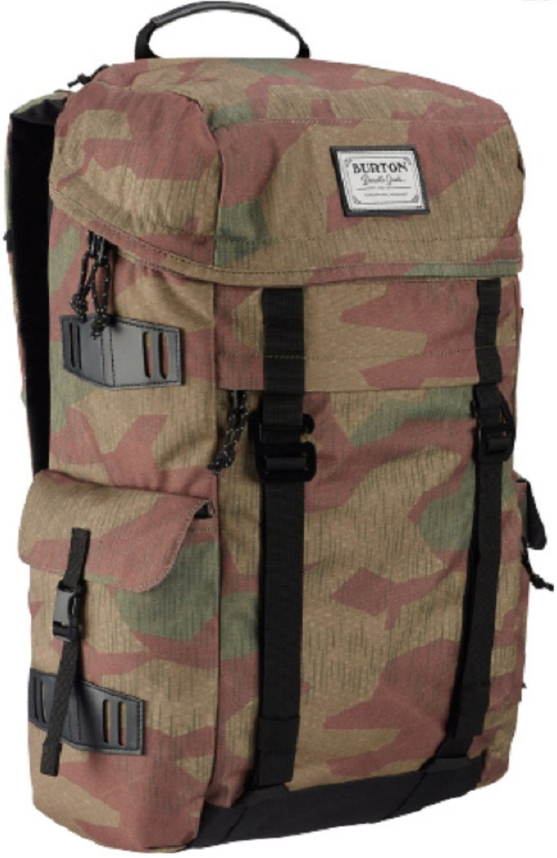
SPLINTER AND WOODLAND WALLPAER

POPULAR CULTURE

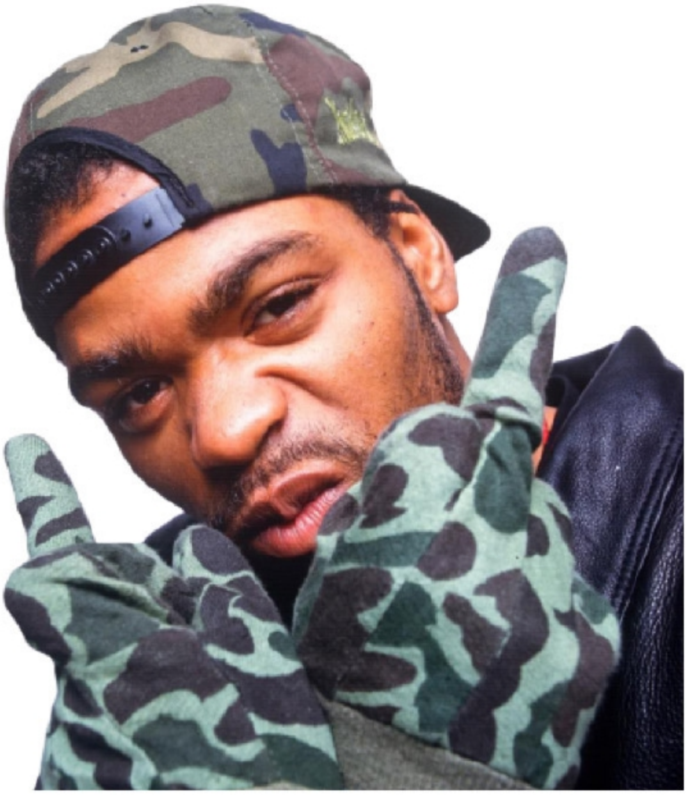


ABOVE : DOMINIC FERNOW IN HIS VATICAN SHADOW GUISE PLAYING A GIG WITH CHOC CHIP CAMO SHIRT. THE PROJECT DEALS A GREAT DEAL WITH MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT SO IS A NAUTRAL CHOICE OF ATTIRE FOR THIS ALIAS.

BURTON SNOWBOARDS BACKPACK IN SPLINTER CAMOUFLAGE



BELOW : WU TANG CLAN'S THE METHOD MAN IN CAMO BASEBALL HAT AND WHAT LOOKS SUSPICIOUSLY LIKE GARDENING GLOVES



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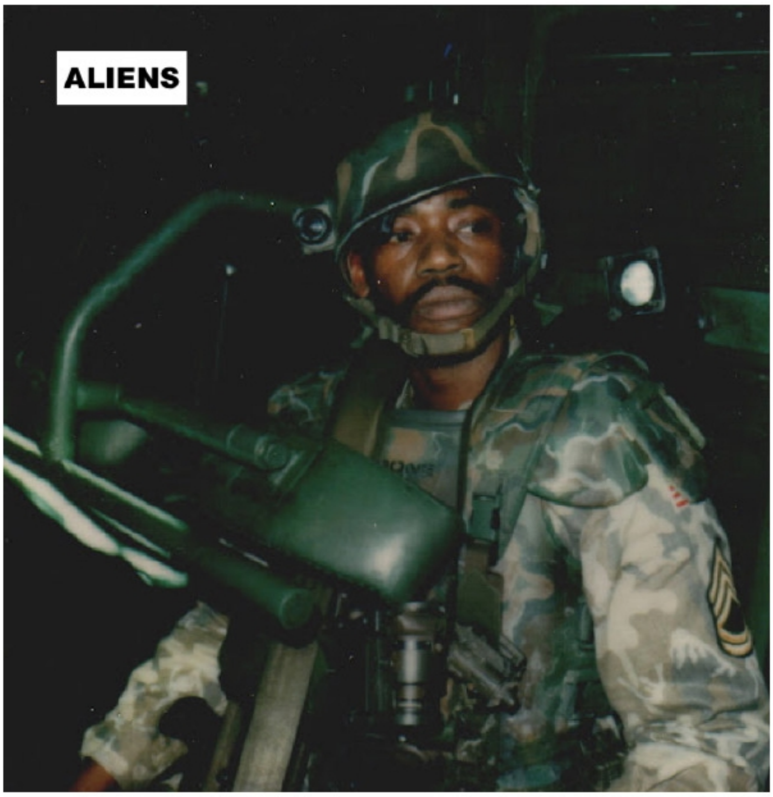

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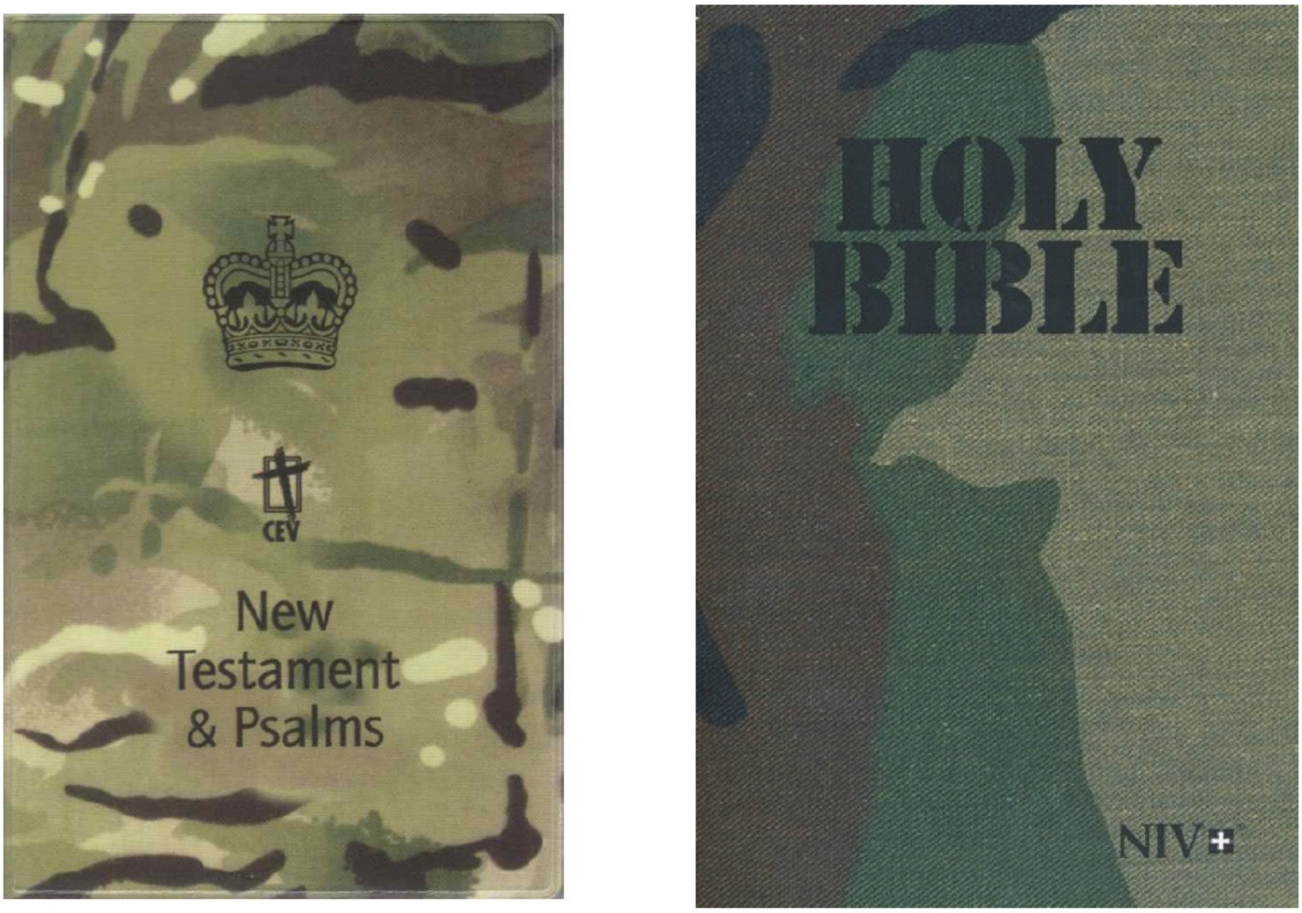


CAMOUFLAGED MILITARY BIBLES

PARKER PEN IN DISRUPTIVE CAMO

THE CLASH'S COMBAT ROCK
CAMO PICTURE DISC

THROBBING GRISTLE

Formed in London in the autumn of 1975, Throbbing Gristle consisted of vocalist/ringleader Genesis P-Orridge, his then-lover, guitarist Cosey Fanni Tutti, tape manipulator Peter "Sleazy" Christopherson and keyboardist Chris Carter. A performance art troupe as much as a band, their early live shows – each starting with a punch clock and running exactly 60 minutes before the power to the stage was cut – threatened obscenity laws; during their notorious premiere gig, P-Orridge even mounted an art exhibit consisting entirely of used tampons and soiled diapers.

Upon forming their own label, Industrial, the group issued their introductory release, The Best of Throbbing Gristle, Vol. 2, in 1976. A full-length debut, 2nd Annual Report followed in 1977, in a pressing of only 500 copies; bowing to fan demand, the record was later reissued – cut from a master tape played backwards.

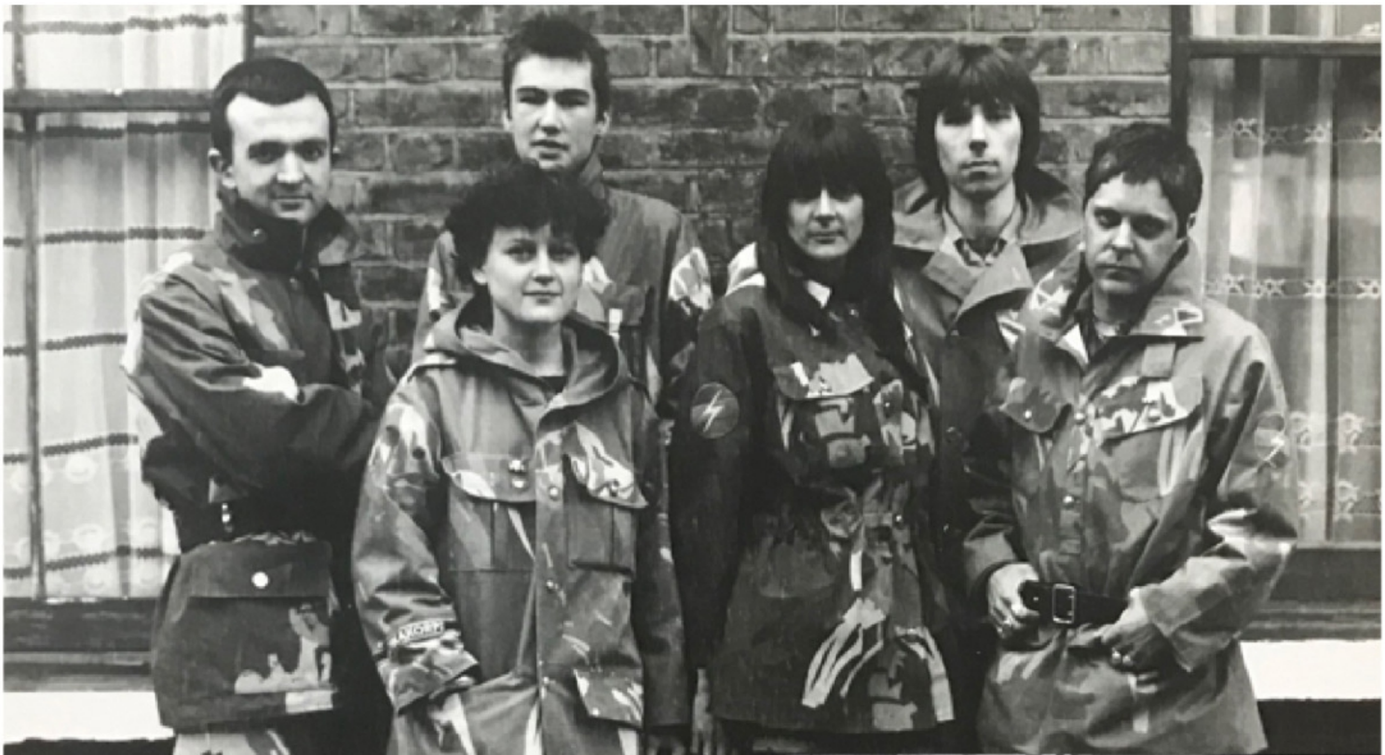
The 1977 underground hit "United" marked a tiny step towards accessibility, thanks to the inclusion of a discernible rhythm. Typically, when the track reappeared on 1978's D.O.A.: The Third and Final Report, it was sped up to last all of 17 seconds; no less provocative was "Hamburger Lady" (inspired by the story of a burn-unit victim) or "Death Threats" (a compilation of murderous messages left on the group's answering machine).

20 Jazz Funk Greats, a harsh electro-pop outing, followed a year later, and after 1980's live-in-the-studio Heathen Earth, Throbbing Gristle called it quits. P-Orridge and Christopherson soon formed Psychic TV (though Christopherson split again to form Coil), while the remaining duo continued on as Chris and Cosey. As Throbbing Gristle's influence swelled, a seemingly endless series of posthumous releases followed, most of them taken from live dates; among the more notable were 1981's 24 Hours (later reissued as 36 Hours), 1983's Once Upon a Time (Live at the Lyceum) and 1986's TG CD 1.

THROBBING GRISTLE

THROBBING GRISTLE

When Throbbing Gristle donned their infamous camouflage uniforms in 1980 it became a pivotal statement for industrial and post-industrial fashion. Few of the countless imitators realised that those particular uniforms were custom-made and designed by their close ally Laurence Dupré. The camouflage developed by L.D was called “avant guerre.



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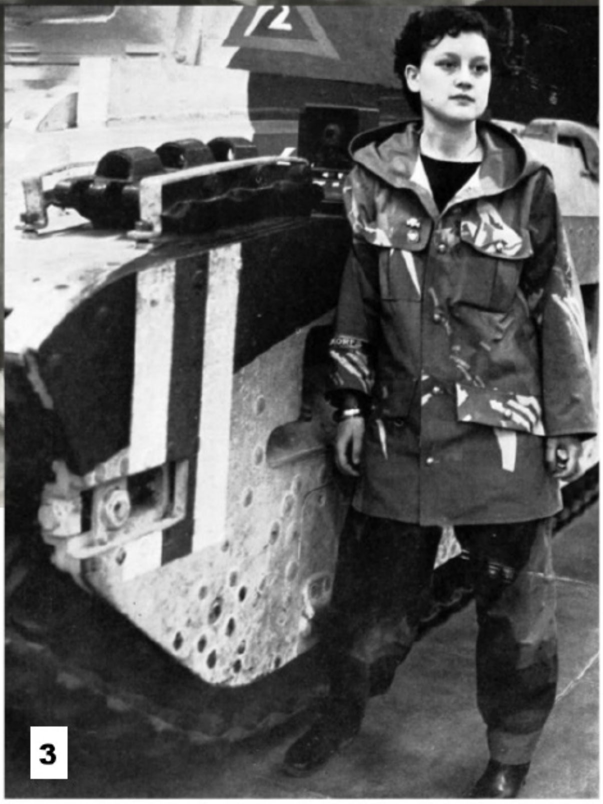

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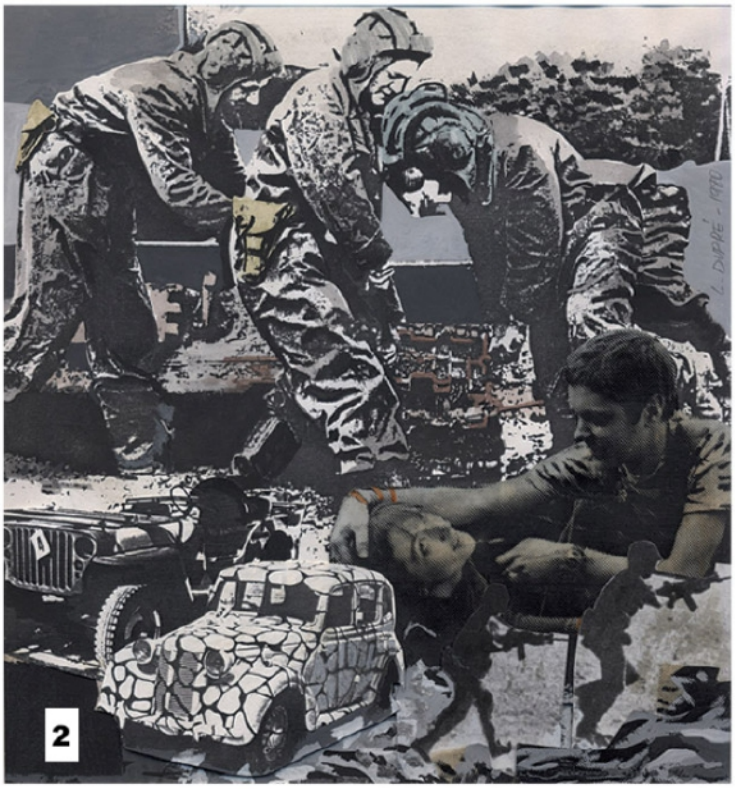


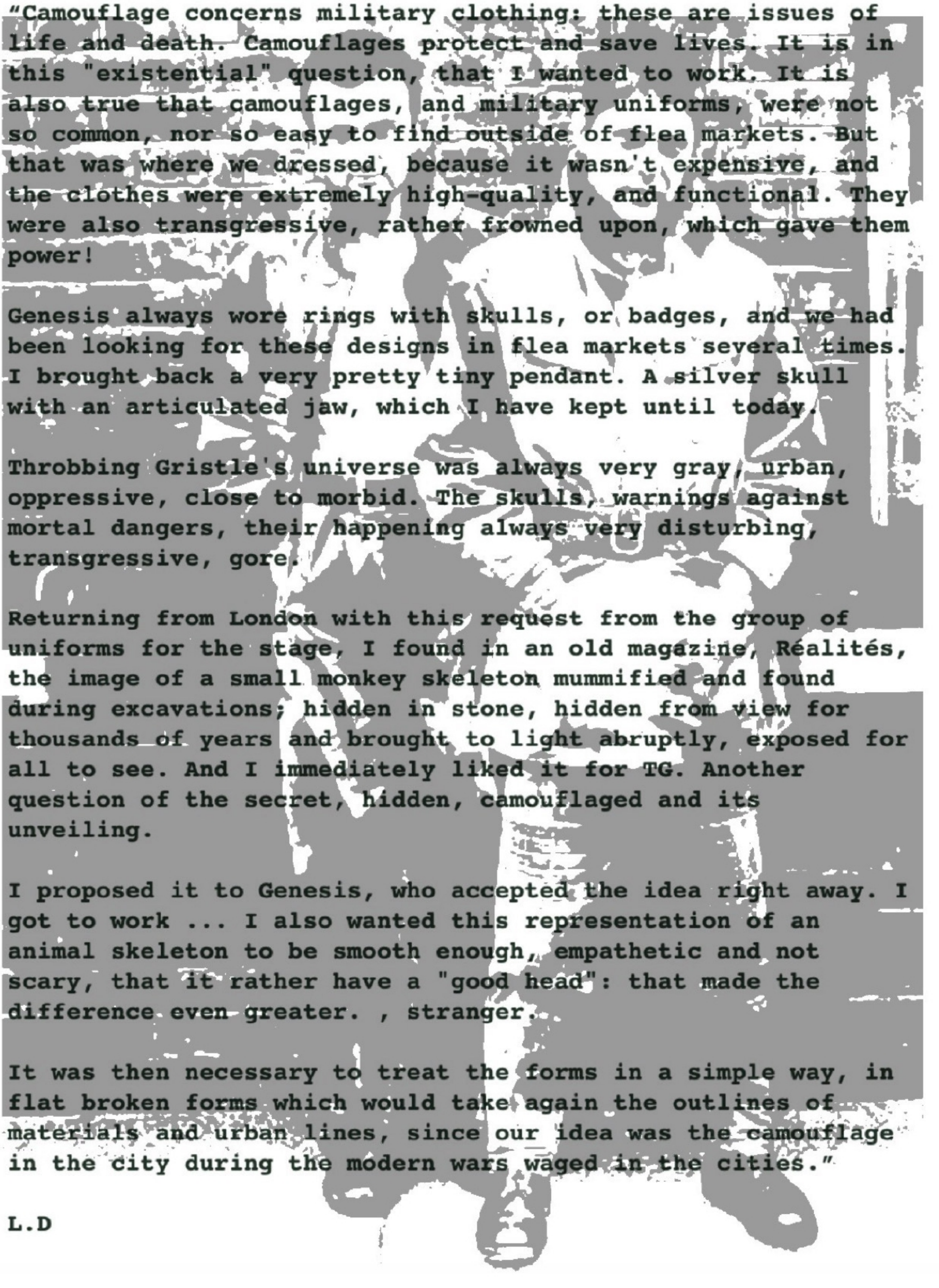
2

1 DUPRE FRONT LEFT AT THE 1980 CAMOUFLAGE PHOTO SHOOT

2 COLLAGE BY DUPRE

3 DUPRE IN FRONT OF WW1 CAMOUFLAGED TANK

THROBBING GRISTLE



“Camouflage concerns military clothing: these are issues of life and death. Camouflages protect and save lives. It is in this "existential" question, that I wanted to work. It is also true that camouflages, and military uniforms, were not so common, nor so easy to find outside of flea markets. But that was where we dressed, because it wasn't expensive, and the clothes were extremely high-quality, and functional. They were also transgressive, rather frowned upon, which gave them power!

Genesis always wore rings with skulls, or badges, and we had been looking for these designs in flea markets several times. I brought back a very pretty tiny pendant. A silver skull with an articulated jaw, which I have kept until today.

Throbbing Gristle's universe was always very gray, urban, oppressive, close to morbid. The skulls, warnings against mortal dangers, their happening always very disturbing, transgressive, gore.

Returning from London with this request from the group of uniforms for the stage, I found in an old magazine, Réalités, the image of a small monkey skeleton mummified and found during excavations; hidden in stone, hidden from view for thousands of years and brought to light abruptly, exposed for all to see. And I immediately liked it for TG. Another question of the secret, hidden, camouflaged and its unveiling.

I proposed it to Genesis, who accepted the idea right away. I got to work ... I also wanted this representation of an animal skeleton to be smooth enough, empathetic and not scary, that it rather have a "good head": that made the difference even greater. , stranger.

It was then necessary to treat the forms in a simple way, in flat broken forms which would take again the outlines of materials and urban lines, since our idea was the camouflage in the city during the modern wars waged in the cities.”

L.D

THROBBING GRISTLE

UNAUTHORISED PUBLIC PERFORMANCE BROADCASTING AND COPYING OF THIS RECORD PROHIBITED
ADRENALIN
(Carter, Christopherson, P-Orridge, Tutti)
A Brooks-Sinclair Production
3'55" 45rpm
Published by
Southern Music
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IR0015/AAD
TG
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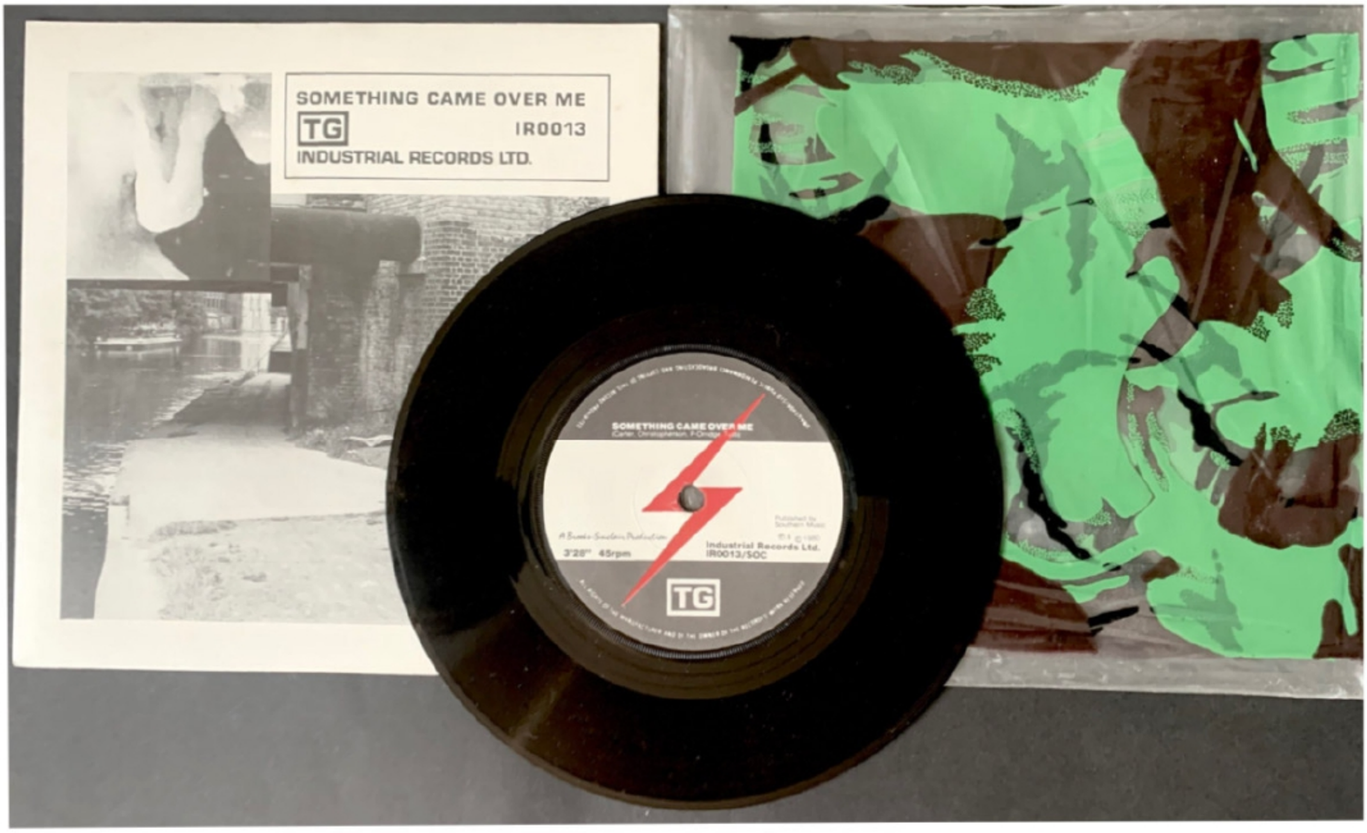
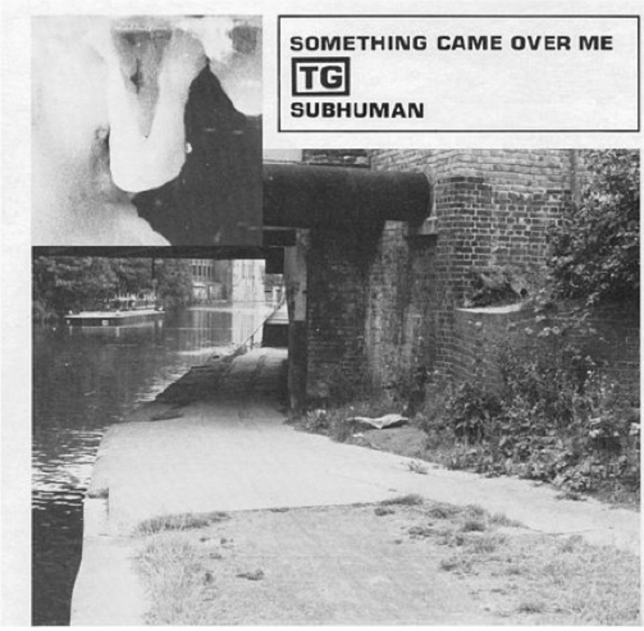
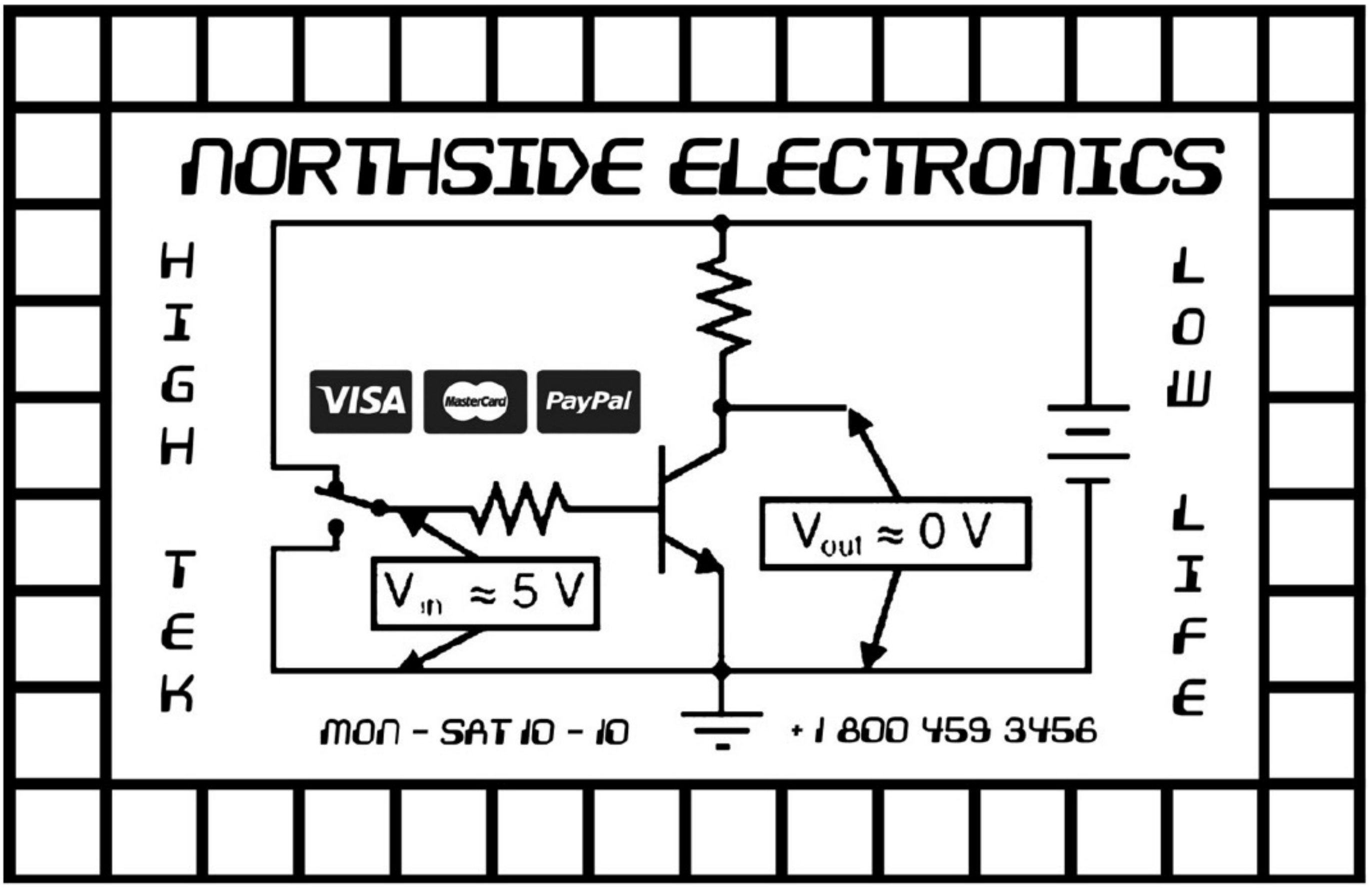
THE CAMO BAG RELEASES BY THE BAND





ENTER
ZINE
SOMETHING WORTH SINKING YOUR TEETH INTO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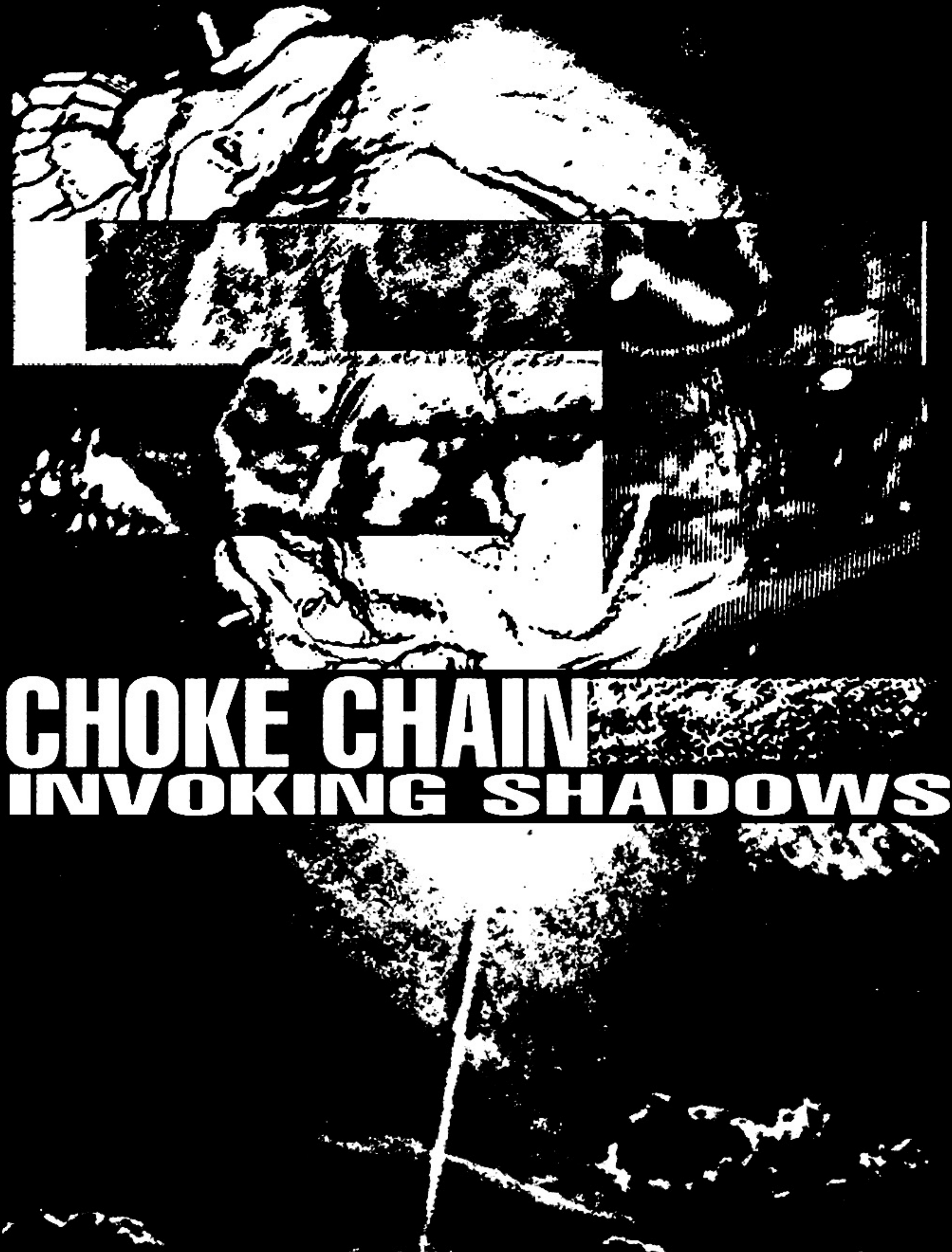

CHOKE CHAIN

INVOKING SHADOWS

SIDE A

NIGHTFALL
FALLING DOWN
LOSING THE WAY

SIDE B

POWER
LOSING THE WAY (MIND/MATTER EBM RITUAL MIX)
NIGHTFALL (QUAL REMIX)

PT:368

BLACKLIGHT

NEW BEAT

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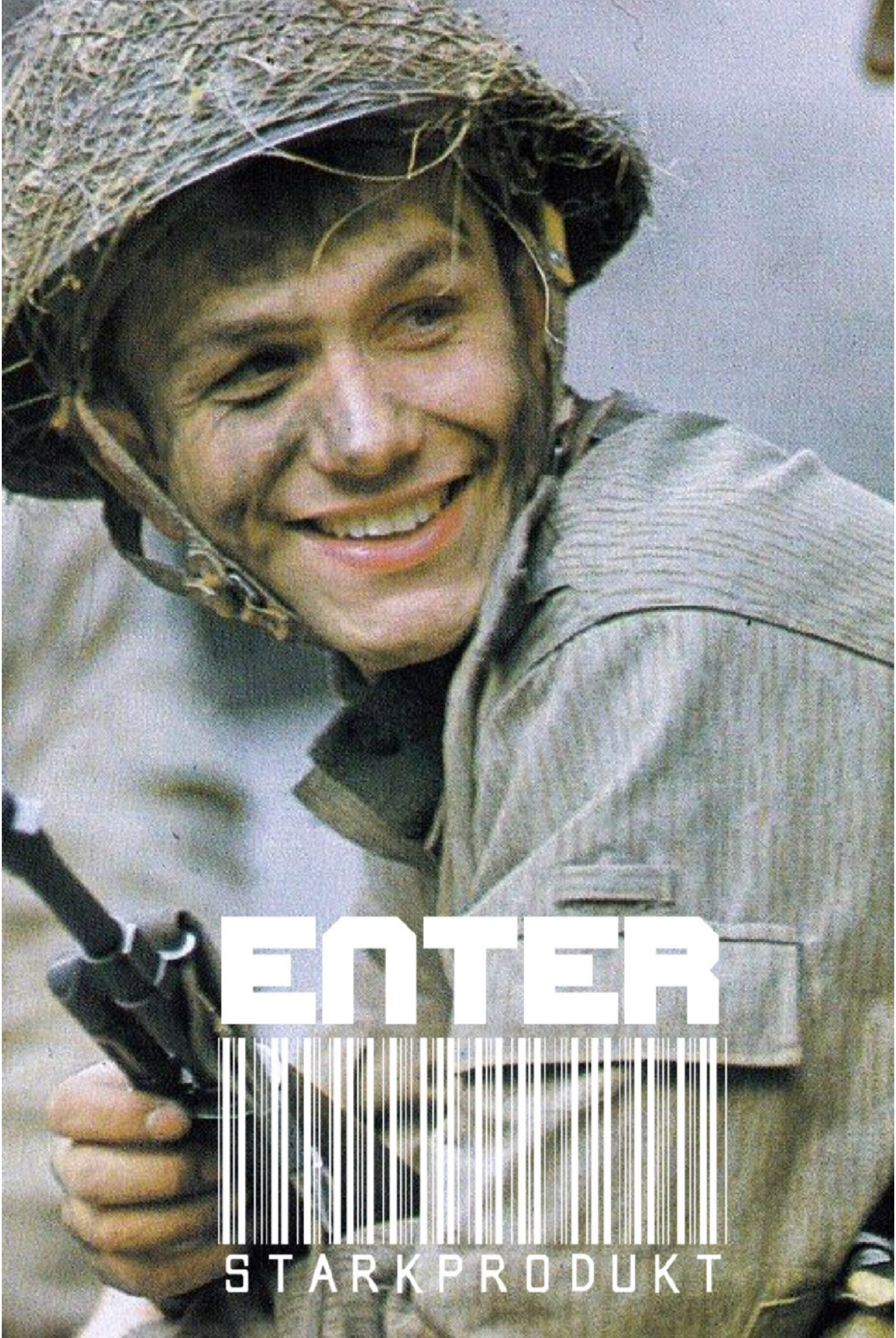
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